THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

OL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 22 APRIL, 1837. [NO. 9388.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship "*Palmira*" 600 Tons, *William Loader* Commander, Expected Daily, and will have immediate despatch. Has superior accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For passage apply to *Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg and Co.*—Bombay, 22d April, 1837.

FOR LONDON —The "*John Denniston*" A. I. of 450 tons, *Thos. Mackie*, Commander.—apply to

W. S. GREY.

Rampart Row. 22d April, 1837.

FOR LONDON CALLING AT TELLICHERRY AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The *Cambridge*, 802 Tons, *J. A. Douglas*, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers and carries a surgeon, will sail about 1st May. Apply at the Office of *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.* where plans of the cabins may be had.—Bombay 22d April 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "*Minerva*" "Captain *McPherson*" will sail with despatch for freight or passage Apply to,

DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co.

Dady's Building, April 22, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL —The "*Cestrian*" Captain *Kellock*, will sail about 1st May, carries a Surgeon.—For passage, apply at the office of.

EDMOND, BIBBY & Co.

Rampart Row, 15th April, 1837.

The "*Mary Bibby*" expected by the end of this month will sail for Liverpool, about the middle of May.—For passage, apply also to E. B. & Co,

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Briton, Captain Neale*, for freight or passage apply at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL AND Co.—Rampart Row, 21st April, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR OPIUM ONLY —The Ship CALEDONIA, J. TANCASTER, Commander, will positively sail for China, on the 5th proximo.—Apply at the Office of *Viccajee Merjee*.

FOR OPIUM FREIGHT.—The fast sailing Barque *Mahommedie* Captain *J. L. Wilson*, will have early dispatch to Lintin, apply to.

REMINGTON AND Co.

Bombay 20th April, 1837.

TO CHINA, the *Emily Jane, T. Randle* Commander, for freight, apply at the office of *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.*—Rampart Row, 22d April 1837.

FOR MACAO, the fine barque *Tranquilidade*, of 300 tons burthen, Captain F, J. Morquis, will be dispatched about the middle of May, for freight or passage apply to THOMAS JEFFRIES AND Co.—Nesbit lane, 15th April 1837.

N. B. The opium landed at Macao, free of import duties, and deposited in the Government godowns, subject to the rent of 4 dollars per chest only provided it is e ported to Lintin, or any other place, within six months, and on the same being sold at Macao, an additional six dollars per chest, will be charged. The Macao Government are responsible for the safety of the opium, during the time it remains in their godowns.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the use of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native Agents, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

BILLS ON LONDON, or LIVERPOOL, at 3 days, 30 days, 3 months or 6 months sight, on sale at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co,

Rampart row, 22d April, 1837,

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 6s' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bay, 22d April, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of *Messrs. Higginson and Cardwell*, a few well ched double barrelled Guns, in cases plete.—Rampart Row, 22d April, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Pursuant to a Decree of His Majestys Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1837, made in a cause of *Tarrachund Amerchund*, against *Heerachund Bedreechund, and Jetmul Anoopchund*, the creditors and pecuniary legatees of *Amerchund Kustoorchund*, alias *Amerchund Bedreechund*, the Testator in the pleadings mentioned (who died on or about the 15th day of December, 1826) are forthwith to come in and prove their debts and claim their legacies before WILLIAM FENWICK ESQ., the Master of the said court, at his chambers in the old Secretariate premises at Bombay aforesaid or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree.—Dated this 14 day of April, 1837.

H. W. MORRIS. *Complainant's Solicitor.*

શ્રી•મુમબઇની•પ દરાડી•જુડીકેટરની ઋપરીમ•કોરટમો મી•તારીખ ૧ લી•મારચ ૧૮૩૭ ને•દીને•એક•કુકમનં મુ•તારાચંદ• અમરચંદની•પરીઆદી•હીરાચંદ•ખીદરીયં દ•તથા•જેતમલ•અનુપચંદ•તે•માંગણારાઓ તથા•ખરા•વારશદારો•અમરચંદ•પશાતુરચંદ તેનુ•આરનં મ•અમરચંદ•ખીદરીયંદની• ઉ પર•ચલેછે•તે•પ્રજાઓ•થાપછુકે•જે• ધ ણી•આએ•પ્રજાઓનો•મીલ•પરીને • ગુજરે લો•જણાવેલેછે•તે•જે•તારીખ ૧ લી•દીસે મબર ૧૮૩૬ ને•દીને•અથવા•તેટલંમોજ • મરણ•પંમેથોય•તેની•ઉપર•જેનુ•માંગણુ• તથા•વારશાની•રીતનો•દાવે•હોએતો•તે• વીલીઅમ•ફ્રેનચીક•જશકુએર•એજ•ફોરટ નો•આશતર•પાશે•તે•ધં•ઓરડામો•શ્રી• મુ મબજની•જુની•શકરતારી•વાલી•આપ્રીશ મો•આવી•ખરો•પ્રરો—એમ•કીધાથી•ચુપ્રરો તો•તે•કુકમનામાનાં•નપ્રાથી•કુરરેહેરો — તારીખ ૧૪ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૩૭ ક

હેચ—કબલીકુ—મારીશ

પ્રરીઆદી•પ્રરનારાનો•વકીલ

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday next the 26th instant at 11 A. M. *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will submit for Sale by Public Auction, at their rooms, a variety of goods consisting of the remainder of an Invoice of Saddlery, a quantity of Glass Ware, Eau de ologne, Cotton Wicks, two Pair of elegant six light Girandoles, together with various other Property which will be specified in next week's paper.

On the same day at 4 P, M. *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will sell two Bichoba Tents in good order—they will be pitched near the Church Gate and may be seen on Tuesday next.—Nesbit Lane, 22d April 1837.

HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE by Auction.—BECK AND Co., beg leave to intimate that on Tuesday, 25th instant, they will dispose of by public sale at his Residence in Colabah, the whole of the valuable Property of the Revd. Mr. LAURIE—proceeding to sea—comprising Plate. Plated and Glass Ware, neat Dinner and Breakfast Services of Crockery Ware, various black and jackwood Furniture consisting chiefly of Dining, Breakfast and Pembroke Tables, Couches, Wardrobes, Sideboard, Chairs, Book Case, large Bedsteads, complete, Easy Chairs, Tea poys, Screens, Tea Caddy on stand, Dressing and Washing Tables complete, an excellent eight day Clock, a valuable patent sett of Muscial Glasses in a mahogany case with carved pedestal, a Patent Filterer, a quantity of superior old Madeira and Sherry in bottle (to be put up at 1 P. M.) an Europe Shower Bath, Hanging Lamps and Wall Shades, sundry Cooking Requisites and a variety of other articles.

N. B.—The property is now on view and the sale will commence precisely at 11 A. M. of 25th.—Apollo House, 22d April, 1837.

CLARETS of 1828, from Monsr. *P. A. Bouscasse* l'ain'é of Bordeaux: Rs

LABORIE' Cos. { dozen Pints..... 9 ; and do. Quarts..... 15

Chateau Guyonnet do. do..... 1

Generally esteemed wines by quantities of not less than three dozen. Apply to *A. Willaume*, Military square, 22d April, 1837.

FOR SALE or CHARTER,—The ship "Madras" of 600 tons, *Quinton*, commander, is expected here about the end of May, for terms apply to

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Bombay, 21st April, 1837.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—With reference to the Meeting held on the 23 ultimo, I now publish for general information an Abstract Statement of the Funds, which were made over to me on the 1st instant, by H. J Leighton, Esquire, the late Secretary.

Balance in Union Bank,....Co's. Rs. 158937 13 11

In Government Securities, viz.

4 per Cent. Paper, Siccas 37200 or Co.'s 39680 0 0

5 per Cent... „.... „ 19000 „ ..„ 20266 10 8

Total Co.'s Rupees 218884 8 7

Errors Excepted,

ADAM F. SMITH,

Secy. Bengal Provident Society.

Calcutta, No. 1, Mission Row, 9th March, 1837.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—In the Cash Balance, Government Paper, Estimated Value of Landed Property, &c. the different Classes are interested as under, viz.

	Estimated value of Landed Property Co's Rs.	Company's Paper Siccas Rupees	or Company's Rupees.	Cash in Union Bank.	Estimated further Dividends from Palmer and Co.'s Rs. Estate.	Total Funds of each Class Co.'s Rs.	Shares in Force.
1st Class	0	0	0	190 7	703	19740	789
2d „	0	0	0	3039	114	3153	210
3d „	0	0	0	15259	398	15757	117
4th „	0	0	0	11041	227	11268	114
5th „	0	0	0	3491	141	3632	65
6th „	0	0	0	22487	411	22898	148
7th „	15000	0	0	27855	215	43070	136
8th „	0	1000	1065	942	133	2141	76
9th „	0	600	6400	2573	196	9169	62
10th „	15000	13000	15866	28169	313	52048	103
11th „	0	5000	5353	21562	113	26030	66
12th „	0	0	0	360	71	431	65
13th „	0	19000	20266	3355	21	23642	68
14th „	0	2000	2133	2098	362	4593	74
15th „	0	8900	9493	1156	0	10689	31
16th „	0	1300	1386	178	0	1564	7
Suspense Account.	0	0	0	1189	0	1189	0
	30000	50200	59943	189951	3518	252592	2132

Errors Excepted,

ADAM F. SMITH,

Secy, Bengal Provident Society.

Calcutta, No 1, Mission Row, 9th March, 1837.

☞ Fractional parts of a rupee have been omited for the greater convenience of printing.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—In pursuance of the Resolution of the late Meeting to bring the affairs of the Society to a final close, the following Dividends will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on and after *Saturday the 1st Proximo*, to Subscribers or their Representatives, *on the Original Certificate of admission* being *surrendered as a discharge to the Society*, and evidence furnished of the existance of the Nominees at noon of the 23d February, 1837, viz.

3d	Class	90	Co.'s Rs	per Share, being	3d	Dividend
4th	„	70	„	„ .... „.... „	2nd	„
6th	„	85	„	„ .... „.... „	„	„
9th	„	130	„	„ .... „ ... „	1st	„
11th	„	150	„	„ .... „.... „	„	„
13th	„	300	„	„ .... „.... „	„	„
14th	„	50	„	„ .... „.... „	„	„
15th	„	300	„	„ .... „.... „	„	„
16th	„	200	„	„ .... „.... „	„	„

ADAM SMITH,

Secy. Bengal Provident Society.

Calcutta, No. 1, Mission Row, 9th March, 1837.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by auction, at their rooms on Monday, the 24th Instant, at 3 P. M. the House and Grounds belonging to Lieutenant General SIR JAMES BARNS, on the Mahabluesh-wur Hills. The house is large and well situated in the centre of the Station of Malcolm Pait. The grounds are extensive, and contain on one side of the road 10 acres and on the other 3 acres and 3 roods.

The Title Deeds of the property and a Plan of the Station, shewing the situation of the grounds, may be seen at *Eduljee Cursetjee's sons.*—Bombay, 22d April, 1837.

IN THE PRESS.—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, ESQ. V. P. A.S. in four volumes, roval 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s Rs 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co* Calcutta.—Bombay 22d April, 1837.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co., the following superior Wines, received per Severn from Messrs. B. Hebeler and Co. of London.

Fine Rhenish Wines.

Marcebrunner Ansbruck. " 35 per do.

Graffenburg..... .... " 35 per do.

Curacoa in Pints ..... " 24 per do.

FOR SALE.—Bleached Canvas, from No. 1 to 7, at the godowns of Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.—Rampart Row, 21st April, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Ex "Balfour" from Rio de Janeiro.

Lisbon Wine, light colour, Sweet, and plain, in pipes, halves, and fifths.

Tinto in pipes, and Port Wine, "bottled in Portugal," from the respectable House of *Joze Vieria Pimenta* Senr. "Lisbon" apply to THOS. JEFFRIES, AND Co.—Nesbit lane, 22d April, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Ex "*Balfour*" from Rio do Janeiro.

Sherry, pale and amber colour direct from the House of Messrs. Lauzare and Co. Xeres (Andalusia) in Pipes halves, quarters, and sevenths. Apply to

THOMAS JEFFERIES, and Co.

Nesbit Lane, 22d April 1837,

FOR SALE.—Recently imported "a small quantity of Clarets, Chateau Marguax" and "Saint Julien" the former 15 Rupees per dozen aud the latter 12 Rupees per do.in cases of one dozen each apply, to THOMAS JEFFRIES, AND Co.

Nesbitt line 22d April 1837.

FOR SALE.—Ex "Balfour" from Rio de Janeiro, Grahams Geneva of very superior quality in stone bottles, apply to THOMAS JEFFRIES, and Co.—Nesbitt lane, 22d April 1837.

A YOUNG man member of the medical profession, who has a practical knowledge of Navigation will be happy to engage with the Captain of a China Ship to do the duties of third mate and Surgeon.—Apply to F. at *Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy's* office, Forbes Street, 22d April, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Just published by *Dadoba Pandoorang*, A Marathee Grammar, apply to *Pandoorang Esswantjee*, either at his house in Koombartookra, or at the office of Messrs. *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Sons, and Co.*, terms ready money, price as follows.

Bound in leather 3 Rupees per Copy.

Ditto in Cloth.. 2½ Do. do.

Bombay, 22d April, 1837.

ON SALE. AT SPRAGUE FRITH AND Co's.—GUNTER AND HOOPERS COOLING MACHINES, of the following sizes.

1 Bottle Cooling Machine.

2 Bottle ditto ditto.

3 ditto ditto ditto. 1 metal water bottle.

4 ditto ditto ditto. 1 ditto. ditto.

5 ditto ditto ditto. 1 ditto. & butter Cooler.

7 ditto ditto ditto. 2 ditto. ditto.

12 ditto ditto ditto 2 ditto. ditto.

1 and 2 Maund Magazines for Salts and Saltpetre

Butter Coolers with a metal water bottle.

ALSO.

G. and H.s' Improved double metal water Coolers.

AND.

GLAUBER SALTS FOR THE ABOVE.

FOR SALE.—Patent Cordage and Canvas, at the godowns of *Messrs. Duncan Gibb and Co.*—Dady's Buildings, 22d April, 1837.

ON SALE—At the Godowns of *Messsr. Higginson and Cardwell*, a few Hhds. and qnarter casks of very superior old Madeira Wine, imported direct from the stock of *Messrs. Gordon Duff and Co.* at Rs 300 per Hhd. and Rs .60 per quarter Cask, Cash.—Rampart Row, 22d April, 1837.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co.*, Sherry Wine of superior quality in Hhds. and quarter casks, received per Carnatic, also Port Wine of superior quality, at Rs 20 per Doz. Cash.—Rampart Row, 22d April, 1837.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes* and Co., a small quantity of superior Hock from Messrs. *Escombe* and *Sidebotham* at Rs. 30 per dozen, for quantities of not less than three dozen, and cash,—Bombay, 22d April, 1837.

SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.—*Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dantra*, begs to acquaint the holders of undrawn Tickets in the First Class of the above Lottery are requested to forward their Tickets to him at the office of *Messrs. Dirom Carter, and Co's* for renewal in the second Class, with the following amounts without any delay.

For renewing the whole Ticket Rs 71

ditto..ditto half..ditto.... " 36

ditto..ditto Quarter do.... " 18

Terms, Cash—Gentlemen at outstations are requested to include the amount of Postage in their remittances.—Bombay, 21st April 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Administrator to the Estate and effects of the late LIMJEE COWASJEE Banajee, being about to close finally the accounts of the Estate with the legatees, all persons having any claims against the said Estate are requested to make the same known to the said administrator or to E. C. Morgan Esq. Attorney at Law, within 15 days from the date hereof and all persons indebted to the Estate are hereby requested forthwith to pay their debts on pain of being sued for the same in case of any further delay.—Dated 20th April, 1837.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

Administrator to the state of late LIMJEE COWASJEE BANAJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Mamon Rahimultulla Ahmed*, having contracted to purchase from *Goolam Moideen bin Mahomed Ally Moossa*, and *Meya Mahomed Ismael bin Mahomed Ally Moossa*, all that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage Tenement or Dwelling house, situated at Dongry, Cooly Street, near Mandvey Gate, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, Assessed under No. 305, any person, or persons, having any claim or demands, by way of Mortgage, or inheritable, right thereon, are hereby requested make known the same to Mr. MORGAN, attorney for the purchaser within fourteen days, from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 21st day of April, 1837.

ખબર • ફીઆંથી • આપીએચજે—એમૅન • રે ફેમતુલા • અહમદ • એ • ધણીએ • ગુલામમોઇ દીન • બીન • મહમદ • અલી • મુશા • તથા • મી આં • મહમદ • હુશમાએલ • બીન • મહમદ • અ લી • મુશા • પાશેથી • રેફેવાનુ • ધેર • એક • જમી ન • ખુધાં • વેચાતુ • લેવાનુ • શાટું • જીધુંછે • તે • શ્રી બાહારઝાટ • કુંગરી • ઉપર • ઝોલી • મોફોલામો માંડવીનાં • દરવાજા • આગાલછે • તે • ઉપર • આંક ૩૦૫ મોછે—એ • ઉપર • ફરએક • લોક • અથવા લોકોનો • ગીરવી • અથવા • વારશાની • રીતનો દાવો • અથવા • માંગણ • પોચતુ • ફેએતો • તેનાં એને • જાણ • કરવેજે • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ ની • મુદતમો • ખરીદદારનો • ધારાનો • વકીલ • મીશ તર • મારગીતને • જફેર • કરે—મુદતપછી • કો ઇનો • દાવો • કબુલ • કરશે • નહી—તારીખ ૨૧ મી • આપરેલ ૧૮૩૭ ❀

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called, Backbay.--Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office in the fort. 22d April, 1837.

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga; rent very moderate.

A house No. 2 in Rampart-row.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

A house in Mazagone just vacated by A. S. Lemessurier Esq.

Warehouse under Courier office.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*.

FOR SALE.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price—Rupees 6 per copy.*—Courier Office, 18th March 1837,

JUST PUBLISHED.—No XXV. of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st January, 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 22d April, 1837.

FOR SALE AT THE COURIER OFFICE.—The Oriental Sporting Magazine from No. 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Lading ₰ set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, ₰ set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itenerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

મુલ • ચુક

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GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1837.

No. 189.—With reference to the General Order No. 87, dated the 13th of February 1836, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for the information of the Army, the following Notification issued from the Territorial Department under date the 3rd instant.

NOTIFICATION.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following statement of dues leviable on all Boats of whatever description, at Panwell and Bellapoor, vizt.

1. All Vessels above nineteen Candies burthen arriving empty and departing freighted, or arriving freighted and departing empty, to pay one Rupee and a half each trip.
2. If freighted both inwards and outwards to pay double.
3 All Vessels (excepting Hoorees or Canoes) under twenty Candies burthen, such as Bunder Boats &c., to pay thirteen Annas each hired or freighted trip, both on Import and Export.
4. Laden Canoes or Hoorees, two Annas at Bellapoor, and two Annas at Panwell, both on Export and Import.

Bombay Castle, 3rd April, 1837.

Published by order. &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Sec. to Govt.*

No. 190.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 10th instant, to appoint Lieutenant H. Bury of the 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, to the Superintending charge of the Guicowar Contingent of Horse in Kattiwar, in succession to Major D. Forbes.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1837.

No. 191.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract, Paragraph 3 & 4, from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 11th of January last, (No. 4.)

3. We take the present opportunity of acquainting you, that it has been determined that all Quarterly payments to Out Pensioners, be considered due on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, and terminate on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, in each year.

4. The first payment made after a receipt of this Despatch will therefore be upon the new system, and will accordingly include six or seven days more than heretofore, and it will be necessary that the Out Pensioners be apprised that their affidavits must be executed on or immediately after the days before specified, instead of the 25th of the month, as at present arranged.

No. 192.—Lieutenant G A. Hughes, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Adjutant to the Details of that Regiment serving in the Northern Concan.

No. 193.—Ensign R. Jeffrey, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Right Honorable the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 31st March, 1837.

No. 194.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Lieutenant R. W. Horne, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Line Adjutant at Sattara, during the absence of Brevet Captain Durack on sick certificate.

195.—In consequence of the departure from Sholapore of Brevet Captain Blood, on medical certificate, Lieutenant Brett has besn appointed to receive charge of the Ordnance Store Department at that Station, from the 17th ultimo.

No. 196.—Assistant Surgeon John Fraser of the Medical Establishment, is allowed a Furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1837.

No. 29.—In order to guard against the inconvenience and expense which is caused by a precipitate rejection of stores tendered by the Commissariat Department, Officers composing committees appointed for the examination of such stores are enjoined to pay the strictest attention in the performance of that duty.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1837.

No. 30.—The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Boulderson by General Order dated the 27th of February last (No. 16) is extendedfor a period of one month from the 16th instant, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 14th April, 1837.

No. 31.—Assistant Apothecary Guthery, is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy and Assistant Apothecary Villeneuve of His Majesty's 6th Regiment it placed under the orders of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy in his stead.

Bombay Castle, 15th April, 1837.

No. 32.—The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Boulderson is extended only to the 5th instead of the 16th Proximo as announced in General Order No. 30, dated the 13th instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay Castle, 18th April, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 1 of 1837.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the public department, No. 1, of the 18th of January 1837.

Para. 1st. We have permitted Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, of your civil service, to remain in this country, until the 1st April next.

2nd. We have to acquaint you, that we have appointed Mr. Arthur S. John Richardson, a waiter for your presidency, with the rank expressed in his certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 1, of the 18th of January 1837, in this department.

"With reference to our letter to you in this department, dated the 7th September last, (No. 4 of 1836), we have to acquaint you, that we have permitted the Revd Sholto F. Pemberton, to defer his departure for India, until the month of May next."

Bombay, Castle, 18th April 1837.

The Reverend W. K. Fletcher, A. M. chaplain of Christ's Church, Byculiah, has been appointed to visit Rutnagherry three times in the year, intermitting during those months in which he proceeds to Rutnagherry his monthly visit to Tannah and receiving the regulated allowance for his expenses.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 19th April, 1837.

Mr. J. Williams, having returned to the presidency, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under date the 15th June last, is cancelled, and that officer will resume charge of the offices of sub-treasurer, general paymaster and superintendent of stamps, on the 21st instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN.—*Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th April, 1837.

Mr. J. B. Simson, acting 3rd puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is allowed one months leave of absence from the 11th instant, on urgent private affairs, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

Bombay Castle, 19th April, 1837.

Mr. R. X. Murphy. Mahratta translator and Interpreter to the Supreme Court of Judicature, having on the 13th instant, tendered his resignation, the Hon'ble the Judges have been pleased to accept the same, and to appoint Mr. W. B. Mainwaring to act in those offices.

ADJOURNMENT.

Under the provisions of regulation VI. of 1834, the civil courts in the zillah of Dharwar, will be closed for six weeks, from the 1st proximo.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 15th April, 1837.

Mr. L. R. Reid, Secretary to Government, is allowed an extension, for three months, of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 13th August 1835, to remain at the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health.

Mr J. H. Pelly, collector of customs in Guzerat and the Northern Concan, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section XIV of the absentee regulations to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 18th April, 1837.

Mr. N. Kirkland, Acting Collector of Kaira, is allowed leave, for the three days, by which he exceeded the period allowed for travelling from Broach to Kaira.

Mr. N. Kirkland, gave over charge of the sub-collectorate of Brouch to Mr. Chambers, on the 2nd, and joined his new station of Kaira, on the 12th February last.

Bombay Castle, 19th April, 1837.

Mr. E. H. Briggs, 2nd assistant to the collector of Kaira, is allowed to proceed to the Presidency, from the 20th instant, for the purpose of undergoing an examination at the next meeting of the Committee.

Mr. J. A. Dunlop, collector of Belgaum, proceeded to Dharwar, on the 21st ultimo, on duty.

Mr. W. Escombe, received charge of the Belgaum collectorate from the collector, on the 21st ultimo

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,—*Secy. to Govt.*

CAVES OF ADJUNTA.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

The Caves of Adjunta have hitherto obtained but slight notice from travellers or antiquarians; though, as specimens of Banddha art and taste, presenting painted scenes of the peoples social habits and domestic employments, they are particularly deserving of attention from the literary and learned. These extraordinary excavations, the interior walls of which are covered with fresco paintings, that illustrate the moral condition of the people of the west of India, at a very remote period, are executed in a style and spirit that prove there does exist such a quality as taste in the Indian mind that it is susceptible of being advanced to the highest reach of cultivation. The Caves are twenty two in number; four of which are arched, the others flat roofed. The former, which contain the *Deh-gope*, are genuine *Chaitiyas* or temples dedicated to Adi Buddha as in Nepal, the others are *Vihars*, are monastic institutions, for the asectics, in many of which are found images of Beiddhas, whose thrones are sculptured with devices of different animals, that are distinguishing marks of the *Jaina* saints, and here seem to indicate that when these excavations were executed genuine Buddhism had been infected by the heresy of its *Jaina* sectaries.

The neglect of these interesting remains of a former age, and now extinguished people who possessed a considerable part of India, has been chiefly caused by the difficulty of access to the caves. To remove the impediments experienced by strangers in visiting them, a subscription was got up, at Aurrungabad by some gentlemen, with a view of making path ways along the face of the rock in which they are excavated, and of clearing such of them as were filled up by earth. In this way four additional Caves have been discovered, making the total now known twenty six: as the sum raised proved inadequate for defraying the expense of effecting all that could be desired regarding these excavations, it is proposed that a subscription be further made, and expended in opening them, and in having the different *Dehgopes* of the arched temples, the statues of the Buddahas, and the fresco paintings, copied by a draughtsman and published at Bombay these drawings will be accompanied by an accurate description of the several caves, a copy of the inscriptions met with there, and an introduction to the work, which will give a sketch of the Banddha system as known in Ceylon, Burmah, and Nepaul, shewing its connexion with Brahmanism and the polytheism that prevailed westward and eastward of the Indus in the early part of the Christian era. and of which the topes, coins and other relicts, met with at Kabul, and the Punjab, are curious illustrations,

Each subscriber will be furnished with a copy of the work, and the amount to be subscribed is left optional subscriptions are payable, to Messrs. Skinner and Co. at Bombay, who have kindly undertaken to receive the amount.

J. Farish, Esq.	50
Sir Charles Malcolm,	50
W. H. Wathen, Esq.	50
James Bird.	20
Sir Robert Grant,	100
Major Felix,	20
Sir John Awdry,	50
A. B. Orlebar	30
F. Stainforth, Bl. C. S.	30
Sir J. W. Awdry, 2nd. donation	50

JAMES HORSBURGH.

Proposals for a Subscription to be raised in Bombay, for the purpose of perpetuating by some suitable Testimonial, the Memory of the late Captain James Horsburgh, and of commemorating the eminent services, he has conferred by his labours upon Commerce and Navigation.

The funds Subscribed to be held with the view of co-operating with the Committee in Management of the Subscription already raised at Canton, and with other Committees in charge of Subscriptions contributed for the same object, in other Ports.

A Committee to be chosen at a future Meeting of the Subscribers, with whom the general Control and disposition of the Bombay Subscription, is to be vested.

	Rs.		Rs.
Forbes and Co.	500	Manockjee Nowrojee	50
Remington and Co.	50	Framjee Cowasjee	200
Leckie and Co.	150	Cursetjee Cowasjee	200
Skinner and Co.	100	Hormasjee Dorabjee Ritchie Steuart and Co.	50
Ritchie Steuart and Co.	200	Mac Vicar Burn and Co.	50
Mac Vicar Burn and Co.	150	Veccajee Merjee	50
Ferguson Turner & Co.	100	Cursetjee Ardasier and Co	150
W. Nicol and Co.	200	Hormasjee Bhiccajee and Co	50
Edmond Bibby and Co	100	Jehangier Nasserwanjee.	50
Duncan Gibb and Co.	100	Thos Bladen Capel	50
McGregor Brownrigg & Co	100	Gillanders Ewart & Co.	100
W S. Grey	50	D and M. Peston-jee	50
Gisborne Menzies & Co.	100	John Hine 2d Subscription	100
George S. King	50	J. Farish	300
Higginson and Cardwell.	100	Sir Robert Grant	300
Roger DeFaria & Co.	50	Charles Malcolm	100
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Sons and Co.	300	J. W. Awdry	100
B. & A Hormasjee	100		

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—The success of an undertaking is very often ensured by a happy accident. The subscription now going round for the Horsbugh Testimonial is already very much indebted to the Press of Bombay, I understand the original one in China was to the same Power there. In China success was more attainable as the appeal could very soon extend itself to the extreme limits of a small community.—But as regards India "T' is a far cry to Lochow" and the cry can alone be made heard by the efforts of the Press. Bombay was the Cradle of Horsburgh's fame—here did he lay the foundation of those mighty services which he has rendered to Nations and which, it may be hoped, Nations will join in the requital of.—He, however, who belongs so generally to the world, may peculiarly be said to belong to British India.—It is not large donations Mr. Editor, which are required it is the amount of Donors. Publicity given to the subject may swell this amount and induce every one to throw in some mite.—The world of India itself combined in so good a cause might, out of very moderate individual subscriptions, raise a large sum, and when this is joined to the collections looked for from Home and from other Countries, a little sanguine exertion on the part of the advocates of so good a cause may achieve all that is required—Let us hope that in a case of this kind there will be a most friendly rivalry throughout India and that Calcutta and Madras will immedially follow up the commencement made at Bombay—in our excellent and benevolent Governor the cause is sure of having a warm privite friend. Could it be adopted as a public object of support success would be certain

CIVIS.

Bombay, 21st April 1837.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Severn	Messrs. D. & M. Pestonjee	23rd instant.	London	Cape.
Caledonia	Do. Dhom Carter & Co.	25th Do.	Liverpool.	St. Helena.
Cambridge,	Do. do.	Do. do.	London	Tellichery & St. Helena.
Wm. Turner	Do. Ferguson Turner & Co	Do. do.	Liverpool	
Duncan	Do. Remington & Co.	28th Do.	Ditto	St. Helena
Mahomedan	Do. do.	30th Do.	Lintin	
Regulus	Do. McGregor Browarigg & Co.	1st May.	London	
Minerva	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co.	Do. do.	Liverpool.	
Cestrion	Edmond Bibby & Co	Do. do	Ditto	
John Denniston	W. S. Grey Esq.	7th Do.	London	

HIGH WATER TABLE,—22ND APRIL, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE
Saturday	11 58	0 14
Sunday	0 31	0 50
Monday	1 9	1 29
Tuesday	1 50	2 12
Wednesday	2 25	3 2
Thursday	3 31	4 2
Friday	4 36	5 16

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sel.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	124	
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class	103½	
Second five per cent Loan	105	
Third five per cent Loan	107	
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	103	
Bills on Madras, 30 days	97	
Bills on England at 30 days sight	2 1 1	
Ditto at 6 month's sight	2 1 3	2¼
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per	220	221
Sovereigns each	10¼	10⅝

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Pelly, 8th Rt. N. I., from Sattarah.
Lieut. Mathews, 15th Rt. N. I, from Thannah.
Lieut. Lucas, H. M. 17th Foot from Poonah.
Capt. M. McNeill, 6th Rt. N. I., Lt. Cav. from Madras.
Lieut. Col. Griffith, Commt. of artillery, from Mahableshwer.
Major J. Little, In charge Bombay Regt.
Major T. T. Osburne
Capt. J. P. Cumming
— Mignan
— Strong
Lieut. Fraser
— Stiles
— Brodhurst
— Hogg
— Woodward
— Seton
— Jackson
— G. F. Sympson
— Rose
Ensign Williams
— Hunt
— Grant
Lieut. & Adjt. J. M. McIntyre
Asst. Surg. Prichard
} Bombay Regiment from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Asst. Surg. A. Leith, to Sholapoor.
Lieut. G A. Hughes, 5th N. I., to Tannah.
2d Lieut. F. Wemyss, Engineers, to Poonah.
Lieut. A. Mathews, 15th Rt. N. I., to Tannah.
Major W. Stirling, 17th Rt. N. I, to Hursole.
Capt. R. Bourchier, staff, to Ahmednuggur.
Capt. J. D. Halett, do. to do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

At Poonah, on the 18th inst. Lieut. Lewis Brown, 5th Regiment N. I to Georgiana youngest Daughter of the late J. Smee Esq. Bombay C. S.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 18th.—Ship Drongan, Joseph Covreya, Master, from Madras, 5th Cochin, 23d Calicutt, 26th Cananore, 29th March 1837, and Mangalore, 3d April.

Passengers.—Mrs. McNeil, and child, Capt. Makil, J. B. East Esq., 4 women servants, 3 men servants, 4 Moguls, 1 Armenians, 2 servants.

— 19th.—Barque Emily Jane, J. Randle, Master, from Mauritius, 7th March 1837.

Passengers.—2 Native Convicts time expired.

— 21th.—Portuguese Barque Anna, J. C. Aguiar, Master, from China, left China, 5th Feb. Singapore, 21st February.

Passengers.—Mr. Bayne, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Dhunjeebhoy Dossabhoy, Hormusjee Bhicajee, Sorabjee Ardaseer, Ruttonjee Fakeerjee, 42 Lascars, 5 Parsee servants.

DEPARTURES.

April 17th.—Royal Yatch Prince Regent, R. Cogan, Esq. Captain I. N. to Zanzibar.

— Do.—Ship Eucles, Thos. Smith, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—Mr. D. Robertson, late commander of the Scaleby Castle, Captain Goad, Bengal Cavalry, Lieut J. E. Geils, 4th Lt. Dragoons, Ensign A. Geils, Madras E. Rt. Mr. J. Jobson.

— 19th.—French Brig La Navarin, J. B. Guerin, Master, to Malabar Coast, and Mauritius

Passengers. 34 Natives.

— Do.—French Ship Paraguay, Contard, Master, to Bourbon.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora.

Royal Yatch Prince Regent.

FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, Duncan, Eucles, William Turner, Severn, Cestrian, Minerva, Cambridge, Chas. Forbes, Regulus, John Dunster, Madras, Julia, Mahadam Bux, Haide, and Pestonjee Bomanjee.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Fort William, Petramber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Nassary, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Shannon, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Kusrovie, Betsy, Charles Grant, Hind, Harsinger, Clairmont, Col. Newal, Dadaloy, Shaw Allum, Bombay Castle, Dowlutt Savoy, Briton. Drongan, and Emily Jane.

STEAMER.—Indus.

ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, Futta Salimon, Shalimansha.

AMERICAN—Elizabeth.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.

PORTAGUESE—Brig Escuna Geneveva, Marquis of Hastings, Tranquilideda Cassador, and Ann.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1837.

The following is a list of passengers per Ship *Severn* Captain Wake, which sails to-morrow for London:—

Mrs. Muspratt, J. W. Esq. C. S. Capt. Beinbow. 15th Regt. N. I Dr. Hathorn, 11th Regt. N. I. Dr. Arding, 1st L. C. Lieutenant J. Vincent, Engineers, Lieutenant H. Jacob, 19th Regt. N. I. Mr. Plumer, R. N. Mr. Howard, Free Mariner. CHILDRENS.—Master and Miss Muspratt, Master Halett, Miss Brett, Miss Benbow. STEERAGE PASSENGERS.—Mrs Wilson, and child, Conductor Briscoe, Wife and 3 Children. FOR CAPE.—Mrs. James, Mrs. Gateskill, Col. C. B. James, Reverend Dr. Laurie.

We still await the return of the *Hugh Lindsay*, or other advices from Mangalore, from whence we have no later intelligence than that given in our last number.

We regret to state that the Plague has spread rapidly over the Southern portions of Marwar, and thence into Meywar as far East as Bheelwarra and Humeerghur on the Neemuch Road. The most energetic measures have ever have been adopted by the Resident at Indore, and the Political Agent in Rajpootana, to prevent its progress into the districts within their respective Agencies. It does not appear however to have entered Guzerat on its North Eastern Side, of which some apprehension seems to have existed. On the North Western frontier of Guzerat the disease by the last accounts was confined to the town of Jallore, and the villages in its vicinity.

We are requested to state that subscriptions to the testimonial to Horsburgh will be received by Messrs. Remington and Co.

The Cave temples of Adjunta referred to by a correspondent in to day's columns, are represented by those who have visited them and are competent to judge, among the most interesting of Indian Antiquities. They are situate a short distance from the town of Adjunta which will be remembered as the Head Quarters of the Duke of Wellington after the Battle of Assaye, and in the midst of scenery which might alone attract a visit.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

On the well-timed pamphlet of Captain Grindlay on the present state of the Steam Question as to India, has followed an able letter, on the same subject from Captain Barber, addressed to Sir John Hobhouse, and also strenuously advocating the Red Sea Route in preference to that of the Euphrates, a point as to which all parties at home seem at length to agree, whether we look to the doubtful columns of the Asiatic Journal, the expressive non-political dicta of the Times, to the Provincial Press, or to the opinions of private letters. In all the home publications indeed which we have recently had occasion to look into, we have not met with a single paragraph urging the maintenance of the Syrian Scheme. The money hitherto expended on that route, though far exceeding the Parliamentary grant, may not as yet perhaps be much grudged as a past and definite outlay, but none bestow a word in favour of its continued prosecution to the further detriment and delay of the arrangements for the Red Sea: on the contrary the unanimity of disapproval with which this has been met, sufficiently indicates the general opinion both at home and throughout India, and must be placed to the account of something more than mere prejudice.

Without entering into all the political speculations of Captain Barber, we know with respect to the views of France, that from the time of Louis XIV they have been directed towards Egypt, and whatever reliance may be placed upon the present friendly relations between the Pacha and England, it is a well known fact that by far the greater proportion of the Egyptian youth, who have been sent to Europe for the purposes of education, have been despatched to France, and it can hardly be supposed that the French prepossessions thus imbibed, will not tend to the creation of a very strong French interest in Egypt. To counteract this we think it behoves us to look at once to what may be done in the life-time of the present aged Pacha, and without loss of time to establish a communication, which, if not established in his life time, may never be accomplished by any thing short of the reduction of Egypt by the English Arms. A treaty entered into now to secure the right of communication might legitimately be enforced upon his successor, and who he may be it is impossible to say, but with French diplomacy or Russian intrigue, singly or combined, a host of impediments might be thrown in our way which do not now exist: the question therefore of a single year—of a single season—of the despatch of a single steamer to keep the Egyptian Route open and familiar—becomes material, and without disparaging the importance of a communication in the neighbourhood of Persia, if it can be secured and rendered practicable, we think that interests at least equally important are involved in the immediate establishment of a formal right of way from the Red Sea to the shores of the Mediterranean, and that if it is ever to be conceded without jealousy and distrust, the opportunity now presents itself most favourably in the plans of a private and mercantile association.

In a commercial, or rather in a national point of view, the argument in favour of the Red Sea Intercourse seems stronger still. If, in addition to the right of transit for passengers and letters, a communication, the practicability of opening which has long ceased to be matter of question, shall be made available for the conveyance of merchandise between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, could the possible advantages of any other route be placed in competition with those which must of necessity accrue to us through the Egyptian Channel,—and is not therefore any preliminary, though limited, undertaking which may pave the way to the promotion of this great object, deserving on that ground alone of all the countenance which is now claimed for it.

There is one remark of Captain Barber to which recent events give peculiar force.

"*Once establish such a communication, and a fleet of merchant Steam Vessels would soon be found on the Indian Seas, which might at all times be made available for the transport of troops and warlike stores,*" we need hardly refer to the instance of the *Atalanta* and the *Hugh Lindsay* in the late transport of troops to Mangalore, and to the impression which must be created at all times by the knowledge that our Government could avail themselves in cases of necessity, of similar resources to a large extent.

The advantage of entrusting the conduct of the Overland Undertaking to a private Company rather than to the Court of Directors, we think is clear. In addition to the long recognised superiority of private enterprise over the lethargic movements of antiquated corporations, we may rely on the *bona fides* of the London Association.

CALCUTTA.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 5th April, 1837.

No. 72 of 1837.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Extract, Paragraphs 6 and 7, of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 20th December last, and to fix the 1st of May, proximo, as the date from which the Orders therein conveyed, are to have simultaneous effect at the Three Presidencies:

Para. 6. "We are of opinion that one uniform principle ought to regulate the grant of Field Allowances at all the Presidencies."

7. "We have therefore resolved, that the European Commissioned Officers at all the Presidencies shall receive Full Batta when posted at any Station exceeding Two Hundred Miles of direct distance from the Seats of their respective Governments, and Half Batta (when in Garrison or Cantonment) within that distance."

2. The only Cantonments occupied by Bengal Troops at which the Allowances of Officers will be affected by the rule now laid down, are Dinapore, where Full Batta will in future be granted; and Midnapore, Dacca, Bancoorah and Jumaulpore, which will become Half Batta Stations.

3 The Officers at Dinapore will be allowed the benefit of the new arrangement from the 1st proximo; but Midnapore, Dacca, Bancoorah and Jumaulpore are not to be considered Half Batta Stations, until the Corps now occupying those Posts, shall have been relieved.

WM. CASEMENT, *Col.*
Secy. to the Govt. of India Mily. Dept.

CALCUTTA COURIER, APRIL 7.

It is reported that the despatches from the Court of Directors contain some severe comments upon the proceedings in Mr. Magniac's case, and order his restoration to the full emoluments he enjoyed.

By the bye, there is something to amuse our readers in our Bombay brother's account of his way of meeting the public demand for news. We must copy the article.

"As some misunderstanding, we believe, as gone abroad in reference to the late arrival of Newspapers by the Amherst, we beg to state that on Wednesday noon, we proceeded to the Town Hall in search of News and had two numbers of *Le Garde National*, a Marseilles Journal, of the 6th and 7th of December, handed to us, which we then conceived to be the only papers which had arrived, and as these contained no item of intelligence beyond the death of Charles the Tenth, we dismissed our people at the usual hour, with permission to be absent until Friday morning. About 6 P. M. on Wednesday, we received a file of *Gallignani*, which we put in hand on the Thursday morning, and during the whole of that day, they were open to the perusal of every gentleman who called at the Courier, office, as we did not purpose issuing an Extra for that day's Post. These papers were perused, and extracts were made from them, by several of the principal Merchants of this place, and any member of any mercantile firm would, under the circumstances, have had ready access to them on that day, although to the delay and impediment of the composition. They were seen also by some few on the Friday. We have thought it right to say thus much in the present instance."

What would be thought of the smartness of an editor in Calcutta, if, having received a file of English papers with a month's news in them, he quietly kept them three days without publishing a word of their contents? Would his country subscribers be quite satisfied to wait, because his personal friends at the ptesidency were allowed to read the papers at his private house? There might be an excuse for not working his compositors on a Good Friday, though we of the daily press in Calcutta have no such respite; but what shadow of a plea can be set up for not publishing an Extra the day before, with the papers in possession since Wednesday evening and Thursday morning?—*April*, 8.

*** What ought to be thought of an Editor who condescends to miss state and to garble facts within his knowledge? The time between 6 P. M. Wednesday and 5 P. M. of a following Friday amounts, we believe, according to Cocker to 47 hours, *and not to three days*, however it may be reckoned by Calcutta arithmetic. Within that time 300 copies of our paper bearing date Saturday the 25th ult: were struck off and despatched to our country subscribers by the Post of Good Friday the 24th ult: We presume that a copy of this number containing the following paragraph must have met the eye of the *Calcutta Courier*.

"*Saturday, 25th March*, 1837.

"We have been favoured with numbers of *Galignani's Messengers* from the 1st to the 6th December, which arrived by the *Amherst* from the Persian Gulph on Wednesday last: it was our intention to have published an Extra Courier, but the great day of the Hooly, and Good Friday ensuing on it, so dispersed our Hindoo and Portuguese Staff, that we were compelled to let it stand over, and the recal and detention of some few was at the risk of a mutiny."

"We exerted ourselves however so as to get a sufficient number of copies of the paper struck off, in time to forward them, by yestetday's Post; to our subscribers at outstations."—[ED. BOMBAY COURIER.]

It being known that the despatch received this week from the Court of Directors was upon financial subjects, an intense anxiety has prevailed among the merchants to ascertain the nature of the Court's orders relative to the remittance demands of the ensuing year and the mode in which they are to be provided for. We have heard that there is no advice list of fresh bills drawn upon this Treasury. Hence an inference that the Company have suspended their negociations in England for the present, which is not at all surprising after the issue of drafts upon India to the extent of a million and half within a few months. The Chamber of Commerce have not yet got an answer to their application on the subject of advances, and pending the decision of Government upon this point, the commerce of the place is paralized. Indeed for many years we have not witnessed so great a pressure as now exists in the money market here, and this in the midst of great commercial prosperity. The causes of it are various;—the absorption of fifty lakhs more than last year in the value of the Indigo crop, a state of things which enriches the planter, but lessens the amount of mercantile capital available for other branches of trade; the absorption of all the bazar capital in Opium to an extent of full a crore of Rupees beyond the sum absorbed in the same article a year ago, taking into account the great arrear of remittances for Opium of last season unrealized in China, as well as the entire absence of remittances for shipments of the present year, and the increased amount of the sales in Calcutta, which already embrace a capital of nearly 190 lakhs, with 5000 chests still unsold; the long stagnation of Opium business in China and the ticklish state of the trade now; the disturbed state of the trade in general in China, owing partly to excessive speculations in Tea last year, partly to disputes with the Tea merchants and others, partly to the failure of one of the principal Hong merchants and partly to the sudden and unexpected suspension of the Company's advances; the employment of all available mercantile capital in Calcutta during many months past in shipments of Silk and Sugar and other articles tempted by the high prices in England; and now the impossibility of negociating Bills to any extent against those shipments. We believe there are several houses that have many lakhs of Rupees thus locked up in England and China for which they cannot under present circumstances expect to get back into their own treasury for a long time to come. In that respect their position is the very reverse of the condition under which the late Agency houses on several occasions applied to Government for the relief. The latter were then deeply indebted to their corresponding houses abroad; the former are in distress from an opposite cause.

There are two ways in which the Money Market might be relieved, by re-opening the treasury to advances against goods,—or by paying off another portion of the Loans. The former would be a direct aid to commerce to the whole extent of the sum paid out, and most immediately to the present holders of Indigo and other goods destined for the English market the latter would but partially assist the merchants by rendering money more abundant in Calcutta, for it does not follow that he who received cash for his Company's would immediately lend it to a merchant or lend it at all—he might keep it for months, waiting for an opportunity of some favorable permanent investment. That one or other of these alternative modes of relief however will be afforded, and that immediately, we hope there is no reason to doubt. The unexpectedly large amount of the Opium sales this year must have given the Treasury the means of throwing a crore of Rupees into the market in the one way or the other; in fact it would be, but a restoration of what the Treasury has taken out of it in less than three months, thereby in a very great degree creating the scarcity now felt so severely.—*Ibid.*

ENGLISHMAN,—APRIL 7.

PRECAUTION AGAINST THE PALLEE PLAGUE.—We are happy to state that orders were sent up by Government, some days ago, for immediate adoption of such measures as might seem essential to the interruption of the progress of the plague which appears to be spreading its devastating influence to the eastward of its original *locale*. Cordons round the great cities, inquiries into the symptoms of the disorder so as to put people upon their guard elsewhere,—the fumigation of letters and parcels, and the establishment of quarantines, where feasible, in a vast country, furnishing so very few natural barriers to the progress of the plague, are a few of the principal measures resorted to, and we have every hope that these assisted by the hot weather, will prevent the scourge, from becoming so general as is at present apprehended.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

(*Captain Barber.*)

The failure of the Euphrates expedition has shewn the impossibility of adopting that line of communication with any hope of commensurate advantage, at the same time it has increased the desire for opening a regular intercourse with India by the way of Egypt and the Red Sea, the practicability of which has been so amply and so publicly testified, that I feel it quite unnecessary here to adduce any proof upon that point. Taking then the practicability of the communication by way of Egypt and the Red Sea as an Established fact. I will endeavour to show why delay in carrying it into execution is no longer admissible either with justice or policy.

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It is true we have proved beyond a doubt; that a river with camel-fords and shifting sands is not adapted for steam-navigation—but has not that knowledge been purchased at somewhat too high a price? What information has the late expedition furnished that could not have been obtained by a simple survey of the Euphrates, which would not have cost more than a tithe of the expense? and how much more advantageously would the money that has thus been expended have been laid out on such an undertaking as the one here advocated. The success of the Euphrates scheme was from the first problematical, and the result has proved it so beyond all question. While, Sir, on the other hand, of the practicability of the proposed route no doubt can be entertained, and to ensure an immediate undertaking of the project only requires that countenance and support from His Majesty's Government and the East India Company which has been so reasonably sought at their hands.

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The ambition of France has been checked, but not suppressed. She is now no less jealous than formerly of our supremacy in the East. Her sons, impatient, and thirsting for glory, anxiously look towards our Indian empire for conquest and for booty. Her alliance with Russia (and such a thing has been) would, were they so disposed, render it a formidable task, with our present means, to combat an invasion from the north upon our Indian territories; and however distant such a period may be, the best security for peace is to be prepared for war. Egypt at any time forms no mean link in the chain connecting us with India; and, in the event of such a rupture, a friendly relationship with its ruler would contribute in no small degree to render even the combined efforts of our enemies powerless. It behoves us, therefore, to lose no time in forming a closer and stronger alliance with the Pacha. Steam communication passing through his dominions would naturally confer vast benefits upon his country, and he, sensibly alive to the interests of his people, would be very desirous to continue to us the advantage of an uninterrupted intercourse with India. Approximating the latter country through such means would secure to us the power of sending troops at all times to the field of action with even more facility than the Autocrat himself could command but it is evident, if we neglect permanently to establish a line of communication across the Isthmus of Suez and down the Red Sea, and should another power—France or America for example, who are multiplying their steamers in every quarter-seize the advantage of which we shall have omitted to avail ourselves, and should war arise, and that passage be closed against us, we shall then find out our error too late; we shall discover, in short, that we have let slip the best means that would have enabled us to set at defiance all designs on our eastern dependencies.

Holding as we do such immense possessions in the East, and looking also to the increasing importance of Egypt, there is nothing of which we should be more desirous than to maintain and strengthen our good understanding with that power; and let me ask, what better means can be adopted to forward that object than a mutural interchange of advantages which the proposed undertaking would so essentially promote? America, always careful of the present and watchful for the future, has already paid several diplomatic visits to the countries bordering on the Red Sea, to foster, by every means in her power, a friendly and commercial relationship, knowing it is *that* which forms the prop of *our* national wealth, and the peculiary of our national character; and shall the skill and capital of Britain be superseded by the energies and enterprise of her child?

It may be argued that steam-communication *via* the Red Sea will also assist in cementing our relations with Persia; for it cannot be doubted but the same agency will be applied in the navigation of the Indus so soon as the first line of intercourse shall have been adopted. The Court of Persia would then feel an increased confidence in the ability of England to protect her from Russian oppression; for her knowledge that we possessed the ready means of rapidly conveying troops and *material* to our north-western frontiers would satisfy her that our power was equal to our inclinations.

The "progress and present position of Russia in the East" has recently been well explained by a writer of no mean ability, who evidently possesses official data on which his statements are founded; and as some of the arguments he uses to prove the policy of our maintaining the independence of Persia are apposite to my subject, I shall take leave to bring them befor you.

"The invasion of India by the army of Russia setting out from her present frontier to force a passage to the Indus, and overturn our empire by a 'coup de main,' may be assumed to be impracticable, or at least to demand so large an expenditure and so vast a preparation as to put the attempt beyond all probability. But the difficulties of the enterprise arise chiefly from the distance which intervenes between her frontier and ours, the facility with which we could multiply impediments on so long and difficult a line, and our power to throw troops into India by sea [*how greatly would it be increased by the assistance of steam-agency?*] in a shorter time than Russia could march them by land. Every approach of Russia towards the south is, therefore, an approach towards removing these difficulties; and as soon as the resources of Persia shall have been placed at her disposal, and Herat shall thereby have become her southern frontier, there will no longer be any insuperable impediment to the invasion of India." From the moment that she occupies this position it will become necessary so to augment our army in India, especially the European part of it, as to be prepared for the contingencies that may arise out of her proximity. This would be a large addition to our national expenditure, which would become permanent; because if Russia were at Herat, we could no longer send out troops by sea as quickly as she could march them by land."

"Independent of these military considerations there are others no less important. From her present frontier, Russia not only cannot invade India, but she cannot exert in that country her disturbing influence, which is confined to Persia and Afganistan, and does not penetrate beyond them; but, where she established at Herat, the influence she would exert in India, even in time of peace, would be such as to render the government of that country much more delicate and difficult than it now is. Those who best know India, not merely the presidencies, but the provinces, will comprehend the change that would be effected in our position there by the presence, within such a distance as to make a collision probable, of any power equal to our own. Rebellions would become more frequent and more formidable. The revenue would in many places be collected with difficulty, and in some the full amount would not be paid. The minds of all men would be unsettled, and every disturbance in the north-western provinces, every movement on the Indus or beyond it, would assume a new character, from the connexion it would or might have with the new and powerful neighbour, to whom all the disaffected would have recourse. If our financial embarrassments in India are even now a source of abundant anxiety, what would be our situation when our revenue would be diminished and our expenditure increased by some millions annually?"

Further he states, and does so with truth,

"The whole Mahommedan population of Central Asia dreads the power of Russia, and looks for countenance from England. It is while the first line of defence is entire, not under the fire of the enemy's guns, that we can prepare a second. Our commercial relations are hourly extending in all that continent, and good will and kind feeling towards Great Britain are growing warmer and more general as that intercourse improves. It is known that our object is to defend, not to attack,—to preserve, not to overturn. Independently, therefore, of the danger of actual invasion, the advance of Russia as far as Herat, that is, the entire command of the resources of Persia, would disturb the whole system of government in India, even were she to act towards us with more forbearance and good faith than she has hitherto done, and send fewer secret agents into India than she has hitherto sent."

To keep our Indian territories free from an invasion by Russia; the necessity for not only a close alliance with, but also for preserving the independence of Persia; is clearly proved by the foregoing arguments, and I would submit, that connecting India with England by steam communication *via* the Red Sea, would be a powerful auxiliary to maintain the one and to insure the other. Once establish such a communication, and a fleet of merchant steam-vessels would soon be found on the Indian seas, which might at all times be made available for the transport of troops and warlike stores. Knowing we possessed such a resource, Russia would be careful to avoid collision with Persia, we should secure the co-operation of a desirable ally, and thus purchase continued peace, at a less outlay to the state, than attended the war contingent expenses of a single day during our rupture with the Burmese.

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The present mode of communication with the East, from the time it requires, and perhaps still more from its irregularity, is so injurious to commerce that every means by which these inconveniences could be remedied must be productive of incalculable advantage, not only to the inhabitants of this country, but also to the people of British India. Demand is generally supposed to regulate supply, but the length of time that must elapse before information on these subjects can reach this country by the present mode of communication, renders trade to India extremely hazardous; the markets being either over-stocked or insufficiently supplied. And from the same cause the price of East-India produce fluctuates in our home markets more perhaps than of any other country. Not a few improvident speculations would have been prevented had there been means of obtaining quick advices. Speedy communication will, no doubt, reduce the probability of inordinate profit it will also diminish the chance of serious loss; and though the present route may not be suitable for the conveyance of general merchandize, yet it will serve for the transport of bullion; and should adventitious causes derange the exchanges, to have the means of supplying a remedy, which cannot be applied by the ordinary channel of communication, would be of great advantage to the commercial community. The desire of the merchants of England to apply a remedy to the existing evils on this head is strongly evidenced by the names to be found in the list of subscribers to the proposed undertaking, and whose respectability furnishes a solid guarantee for its effectual working.

India is no longer a manufacturing country but a producing one, and now that her products are released from unjust and oppressive fiscal enactments, she only requires that facility of intercourse which the agency of steam, if rightly applied, would bestow, to develope her capabilities, and to become in a much greater degree more valuable to England than she is at present. Stimulated to industry by a just encouragement for the fruits of their labour, the people of British India will soon bring their commodities to vie with similar productions of those colonies whose exclusive privileges have hitherto secured to them an undue advantage. The quality of her staples, cottton, sugar, silk, &c. will be improved and their quantity encreased; the revenue will be augmented, and the population being prosperous will be restored to a condition that will enable them to purchase in much greater quantities than they have the means to do at present, the fabrics with which Great Britain can so abundantly supply them.

I have before slightly alluded to the navigation of the Indus, and it would not be difficult to prove that, if *this* line of communication were adopted, the Isthmus of Suez would be the only interruption to a direct navigation from the centre of inland commerce in Asia to the port of London, but I should weary your patience were I here to dilate on the vast importance of securing to this country the extended commerce that would result from a steam-navigation of that mighty river, running upwards of nine hundred miles through countries capable of taking off considerable quantities of British goods, and which have some valuable productions to offer in return. Moreover, by navigating this magnificent river, we may obtain access to the extensive marts of the Punjab, Cabul, Cashmere, Afghannistan, Bellochistan, &c. which now draw a few supplies from Bombay and Calcutta, though nearly five months are occupied in conveying them, with much expense and danger in transit, from the latter city to Umritsir; and almost half the time is necessary to transport them from the first-named presidency to the same place! It is natural, that under these circumstances none but the costlier sorts of our fabrics are carried there; for burdened with the additional charges incidental to such circuitous and tardy conveyance, the commoner kinds of our manufactures cannot under such disadvantages, compete with those of Russia, whose has consequently almost the monopoly of those markets, though our cloths, chintzes, cottons, and hardware, are much esteemed there. Were a direct communication with these places established, and that such will be the case is one of the probable effects of steam intercourse, *viâ* the Red Sea, with India, our manufactures would be introduced into the very heart of Central Asia at almost the same cost, and in nearly as short a time as they are at present laid down in Bombay or Calcutta; the inhabitants of those countries being thus enabled to procure them at a cheap rate, their consumption would be extended, and though now esteemed luxuries, they would then come into general use.

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Three modes present themselves to my mind by which it may be accomplished—by His Majesty's Government—by the East-India Company—or by a private association. You, Sir, are the better judge how far His Majesty's Government would be sanctioned in forming a packet establishment for Colonies of which the Crown has delegated the rule to a chartered company that receives their revenues and sways their destinies. It cannot be denied that His Majesty has the power, but it may be questioned how far it would be expedient, under present circumstances, for the Government to use it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has recorded his opinion, and according to my judgment it is a sound one; that it is more beneficial to the state to avail itself of a contractor of the capital and productive genius of the people than to outlay the public funds as a capitalist on experiments and adventures which, however desirable or feasible, are generally better worked and more prudently and economically managed by private individuals. I will content myself with this view of the subject, and though evidence taken before a Committee of the House of Commons estimates the expense of keeping up a communication between Suez and India once in two months at a sum for the outlay of which all parties might not be disposed to vote in unison,—no such opposition can be expected to a contract which, for a moderate and specific charge, (*scarcely exceeding a moiety of that which was deemed requisite to maintain a mail every two months for half the distance,*) would ensure a regular monthly packet through the entire route.

The arguments of the Minister of Finance are as justly applicable to the East-India Company as to the Crown; for if it would be more advantageous to the latter to be the passive instruments in such an undertaking, it is not too much to infer that no pecuniary benefit would accrue to the former by becoming the active agents in the same measure. Were there a large accumulating fund on which the Directors could draw for the outlay necessary to establish and to keep in work the proposed line of packets,

they might be able to compete on more equal terms with a private company formed for the sole object, and having abundant capital; but while the revenues of India are barely sufficient to meet the current expenditure, a question may arise with the Proprietary how for it would be judicious to allow the large sum to be expended the Directors have stated to be necessary, and which has hitherto prevented this undertaking being carried into effect; neither must it be forgotten that, even should the East-India Company establish packets, the public could not unhesitatingly rely that they would be continued in their service. The indisposition of the Honourable Court to employ for that purpose the vessel they have long had in commission in India, does not augur favourably for the future regular or permanent continuance of such accommodation by them. It might also be shewn that the East India Company are not the fittest instruments for planning the proposed operation or for carrying it into execution; but it is needless to occupy your time or attention for that purpose, as it is difficult to believe that they will reject the moderate offer that has been made to them, which will give them the benefit of having their despatches and messengers, regularly, expeditiously, and safely conveyed, and relieve them from the anxiety and probable loss that would attend the undertaking if worked by themselves.

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TO THE EDTIOR OF THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.

SIR:—Judging by the liberality with which you have, of late, opened your columns to discussions on the question of Steam Communication with India, that you hold it to be one of no ordinary importance, I am emboldened to solicit insertion for a few remarks on the subject.

For several years past, the question has been one of growing interest, and while it is admitted that much ability has been displayed in opposition to as well as in defence of, the measure, it is equally clear that no little ingenuity has been employed in magnifying the difficulties in which its accomplishment is said to be involved.

The subject would appear to be divided into two heads: first, the importance of the measure, and secondly, its practicability; the latter involving two other points, namely, the expense and choice of route.

On the importance of a rapid communication between England and India, whether as regards the government and Commerce of both countries, or the interest of civilization and science, it is difficult to imagine a difference of opinion; but as it better becomes an anonymous writer to quote authorities and to promulgate his own theories, I will advert to a few facts, which appear to be conclusive on the subject.

So strong was the conviction of the necessity of the measure, in India, that appeals were made from all parts of that vast territory to the British Government, and to the East India Company in its behalf; while, as earnest of the intensity with which its being carried into effect was desired by both Europeans and Natives, subscriptions were entered into, and even at a period of unprecedented financial depression, no less a sum than £30,000 was raised for the promotion of the object.

The memorial from India to the Board of Directors stated, that "it was impossible adequately to convey to the Hon'ble the Court the intensity of the feelings which pervades the whole Indian community, on the subject of Steam-Communication between India and Great Britain."

Lord William Bentinck, the Governor General of India, gave his warm support to the measure, regarding which he observes in a document on the subject, "The Steam Committee are amply borne out, according to my firmest conviction, in their resolution, that this project opens vast and incalculable benefits to our country and to mankind." Further testimony to the importance of the measure is thus given by his Lordship, on his quitting India:—"I have been a zealous supporter of the cause of Steam Communication with Europe, from the strongest conviction, confirmed by every days further reflection, of its vast importance to innumerable interests both national and commercial. I cannot command the opportunity of forwarding its future success; but if within my reach, you may depend on my most earnest efforts to promote its progress, and to obtain for India an advantage so great in all its direct and indirect consequences, that in my opinion it would be cheaply bought at any price."

I will conclude this section of my subject, by quoting the following resolution, which a consideration of the incalculable advantages of the project to the home mercantile interests has elicited from Establishments connected with India in London, Dublin, Leith, Glasgow, Paisley, Bristol, Liverpool, and Manchester: "That, if a regular and speedy communication by Steam-vessels between this country and India, *via* the Red Sea, were established, it would tend materially to promote the commercial interests of both countries, and be in various other respects productive of national advantages."

The practicability of the measure has been already sufficiently testified, and I will there ore proceed to the subject of expense, upon which in fact most of the objections urged against the measure have been based.

In the year 1834, a special committee of the House of Commons was appointed, for the consideratio of the subject of Steam Communication with India; when it was stated that, to carry into effect the navigation by Steam of the Red Sea, in order to establish a communication between Bombay and Suez, would, if left to the Govern ent in India, cost £200,000 per annum, while receipts to the amount of not more than one fourth of that sum could be anticipated. Again, in the appendix to the same report, it is stated, that it cannot be advisable for the East India Company to undertake the Steam Navigation of the Red Sea, without being prepared to incur a net charge of £100,000 per annum for despatches every two months and of course more in proportion for despatches at shorter intervals.

This discouraging view of the question was, however, met by evidence of a different character and the committee, after a long and patient investigation of the subject and its bearings, finally gave it as their opicion, that a regular and expeditious communication with India, by means of Steam-vessels, is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and to India, and recommended its immediate adoption; as it appeared from evidence before the committee, that by proper arrangements, the expense hitherto incurred might be materially reduced.

The estimate of expense thus alluded to as susceptible of material reduction, was made by the East India Company, and was based upon the cost of the *Hugh Lindsay* Steamer, upon which many of the opponents of the measure take their stand. This vessel, however, could be no criterion on which to arrive at a conclusion on the subject, in as much as she was altogether unfit for the service of a packet, as appears by the evidence of Captain Wilson, her commander.

The *Hugh Lindsay* was, in fact, built to carry 5½ days' coal, and was intended to act as an armed Steamer, and, even for that purpose, it would seem from Capt. Wilson's statement, she was unfit, in as much as she was calculated to hold so small a supply of coal, while the consumption of her disproportionately large engine was enormous. When it was resolved that she should attempt the voyage to Suez, it became necessary to put on board double the quantity of coals she was built to carry. Again, with reference to the mode of supplying the coal adopted by the East India Company, Capt. Wilson says, "It is scarcely necessary to observe this affords no criterion for what the actual cost of coal at the depôts might be under proper arrangements."

While, however, the East India Company, with the enormous, although as has been shewn necessary, expenditure, in the instance of the *Hugh Lindsay*, before their eyes, have not considered themselves justified in extending the obvious and acknowledged advantages of Steam-Communication to their Indian possessions! it must be a matter of congratulation to them, as well as to the government and the public at large, that the hitherto formidable obstacle of expense is in a fair way of being removed. An association of influential merchants and other individuals, connected with India, deeply impressed with a sense of the importance and advantages of communication with India by steam, have submitted to his Majesty's government and to the East India Company a plan manifestly favourable to the interests of both. The East India Company, for instance, will by the proposed arrangements, benefit to the extent of having their despatches conveyed monthly between England and India, for £25, 00 per annum being but an eighth part of the sum estimated by the Directors as necessary to the maintenance of steam-communication over half the distance, namely the portion which lies between Suez and Bombay. His Majesty's government, on the other hand, will derive from the proposed plan the incalculable advantage of having their mails conveyed through the Mediterranean with a monthly communication to India, for little more than one half the sum which the transmission of their mails is said to cost the public at present. The plan has already received the cordial support of a large proportion of the principal mercantile houses in London connected with India and from the zeal with which the cause has been espoused, no doubt whatever is entertained of the requisite capital being forth coming.

Of the routes which have been proposed, in opposition to that by the Red Sea, one is by the Cape of Good Hope, and the other is by the Mediterranean, the river Euphrates, and the Persian gulph. Upon this subject, I will refer to one or two facts which, to my views, are conclusive.

In 1825, a voyage by the Cape of Good Hope to India, performed by the *Enterprise* steamer, occupied 113 days and 17 hours, of which time she was 10 days and 15 hours at the coal depôts. It is maintained that the voyage may be performed in less time, which is not denied: it is sufficient for my case, that the route by the Cape is between 13,000 and 14.000 miles, while that by the Red Sea is less than 6,000 with the immense advantage of stations along the whole line, at intervals, in no instance exceeding 1100 miles (that from England to Gibraltar being the longest), and with a clear channel for a first-rate man-of-war from England to Alexandria, and from Suez to Bombay.

The Mediterranean packets, on an average of seven years, are fourteen days running between Falmouth and Malta, a distance of 2, 00 miles, less than a sixth of the voyage to India by the Cape of Good Hope. Thus admitting the latter route to have all the advantages of that by the Red Sea (and it cannot possess greater), Eighty-four days would be the shortest time in which it could be accomplished.

There is reason to believe that much of the opposition which has been made to the Red Sea route is founded on an opinion that it would be prejudicial to the shipping interests. Now, nothing can be more erroneous than such a notion! for, while a regular and quick communication with the East must necessarily lead to an extension of commence the conveyance of merchandize must still be by the ordinary route of the Cape. On this point I would beg to quote the words of the commander of the *Hugh Lindsay*, whose experience and knowledge of Eastern commerce give weight and value to his opinion. Capt. Wilson says, "It has been said the shipping interests are averse to the Establishment of steam-communication; yet it does not appear how it can be prejudicial to them. The conveyance of merchandize must still continue round the Cape."

Further with regard to the Cape route, I will add the reply of Capt. Johnston, of the *Enterprize*, to a question propounded by a committee of the House of Commons, as to the number of days a voyage to India, *viâ* the Cape would occupy. "I believe," says the Captain, "not less than Eighty days." That will require an average of more than seven miles an hour, exclusive of all stoppages for coals, or cleaning the flues, &c.

The remaining route to be considered is that by the Euphrates. The idea of its ever becoming available, as a channel of communication with India, has, I believe, now been abandoned even by its once sanguine advocates! while the reasonings of those by whom the eligibility of that route is still supported, are of the most partial character.

The principal argument advanced in its favor, was its superior economy! and doubtless a boat of sixty tons would be less expensive than vessels of 600; but would the former offer the same accommodation, or produce the same returns, as the latter?

Again, we are told by the advocates for "the Euphrates route," that if we lay a rule from England to Bombay, we shall find that it will cross that river: the fact of a vessel going southward to the straits of Gibraltar, before she can reach the Euphrates, being altogether overlooked.

Now, referring to the same test, and taking Malta as the last starting-point, common to both routes, a reference to the map will at once demonstrate the inferiority of the Euphrates over the Red Sea route, even in this respect; for a line drawn from Malta to Bombay will cross Egypt, and approximate more closely to the latter route throughout its whole course.

A further examination of the two routes will exhibit the superiority of that by the Red Sea in a still more striking point of view! I mean as a channel of communication with our Eastern possessions generally.

The advocates of the former plan confine their views to the single station of Bombay, regardless of how large a portion of British residents in India, and British connection in the East, would be compromised by such an arrangement. Independently of Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, being excluded from a participation in the benefits of the communication, the invaluable advantage of steam intercourse with point de Galle, and thence with other parts of the Eastern world, would be greatly retarded if not altogether lost! for it is clear that these ports could not benefit to the same degree by a communication *viâ* Bussorah, which their position might enable them to do, if established *viâ Socotra* and the Red Sea. The preference shown to the route of the Persian Gulph (i. e. the Euphrates route) is, it is true, in entire keeping with the following remarks in the appendix to the report already referred to: "Its commercial utility (steam navigation of the Red Sea), which can be in the way of advices only, is a matter with which the East India Company has no longer any concern." The British public however, it is presumed, will take a more general view of the question, as it bears upon the commence of the country at large.

In conclusion, I would remark, that many influential and warm friends of India, desirous to support with all their energy a measure so loudly called for, are deterred from coming forward, because the plan has not received the declared sanction of the Government and the East India Directors. If, then, the government and the East India Directors are sincere in the expression of their desire of a Steam communication with India, and are not inimical to the plan laid before them, let them at once openly avow their concurrence in it, under certain conditions. By such a declaration, they would put to silence various rumours that they have a plan of their own in contemplation; such, for instance, as a land communication between the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf, as a substitute for the Euphrates expedition;—of men-of-war Steamers being employed, &c., These reports have but little weight in the eyes of those who are really conversant with the subject, but they tend, nevertheless, to distract and mislead many, who would otherwise give efficient aid to the undertaking.

In the absence of official sanction, it would be vain to represent to persons imperfectly informed on the subject, that, with guns and stores, men-of-war steamers are unfit for long voyages, and have no accommodations; while, without guns or stores (as in the instance of the *Hugh Lindsay*), they are not of proper trim for speed. As vain too, would it be to urge, that the possibility of a constant route between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulph is altogether visionary; that a journey of 400 miles between these points, through a desert, with all its privations, and exposed to the attack of Arabs, is altogether impracticable by Europeans.

That such projects could never be seriously entertained for a moment, is evident enough to those who have the means of forming an accurate judgment on the subject; but, until the official sanction alluded to be publicly declared, the association must labour under great difficulty, and not enjoy that portion of fair play, to which the vast importance of the object entitles them.

I am Sir, &c.

Asiatic Journal for Dec. AN OLD INDIAN.

THE CHURCH AT LOGGERHEADS.

What is he whose grief
Bears such an emphasis?

The showman of Chuny, the celebrated elephant, used to invite visitors to offer the beast a piece of money, as his sagacity was such that he would accept none that was bad. Chuny took what was tendered to him with great gravity, and laid it upon a shelf in his den, whereupon the keeper launched out in praise of his discernment, but when the visitor declared that he was satisfied, and asked to have the money restored to him, the answer of the showman was:—"Bless me, Sir, I would not go into his den to touch his money for a thousand pounds, for the animal's just like a Christian, and would tear any one limb from limb that did but look at his money; but if you like to go in for it yourself, I'll open the door for you with all the pleasure in life; but take my word, I say again, that he is just like a Christian, and will tear you limb from limb, if you do but look at his money." How often has the Church reminded us of this anecdote of Chuny. Here are the cathedral bodies tearing any one limb that does but look at their money! Their very keepers, the Bishops, cannot venture to approach the hoard without being trampled under foot, so like Christians are the Chunies of the Church. Here is the Rev. Mr. Bowles, a canon of Salisbury, one of the mildest and the best of men, fuming, and chaffing, and ruffling, like a hen with chickens threatened by a kite. "What, all my little ones!" is his cry; but he adds the opposite reflection to the thought that he is robbed of his comforts by one that has none of his own. He complains that "the Bishops who have many flocks and herds in recompense for the loss of prebends, are to take the poor man's ewe lamb; and this is what they call making a sacrifice"—and so it is; but Bishops, when they make sacrifices, take care that they shall be at the expense of their neighbours. Certainly Mr. Bowles, in behalf of the deans and chapters, does not profess any hostility to the fat things of the Church. He, like other divines, finds riches the root of all good and purple and fine linen the suitable clothing of holiness. He says, "That four and twenty men of unblemished lives, of distinguished learning, of the purest piety, should, in the eye of a great nation, be seen and every where looked up to as examples of piety and virtue, near the throne, taking their place among the Nobles of the land, in a country where blacking-men live in palaces, seems not inconsistent with the Christian spirit, which ought to pervade all ranks from the cottage to the throne."—It is not inconsistent with the Mammon spirit certainly; but, we cannot discover any consistency with the Christian spirit, which is one of humility and self-denial. In the gospel may be traced gradations of holiness, but no design that such gradations should be marked by the good things of this world. Judas carried the purse, but not because he was the most worthy or the most faithful. Mr. Bowles thinks that bishops should be rich in a country where blacking-men live in palaces. What analogy does he perceive between the two conditions? Blacking is certainly in free use in the Church just now, and it is laid on without much polish. But, to keep to the argument, we cannot perceive why the bishops should set forth in their lives a practical contradiction to the precepts of the gospel against riches, because blacking-men inhabit palaces. When Colonne asked Vestris her terms for an engagement at the Theatre Royal, the dancer, modestly demanded 100,000 francs a year; the Minister exclaimed against the exorbitance of such terms, and observed that the King did not pay his marshals at so high a rate; upon which Vestris coolly replied, "That is nothing to me. You may then tell his Majesty that he has only (*faire danser ses maréchaux*) to make his marshals dance." The same retort applies the bishops. If they want to be as rich as blacking-men, let them make blacking; and it really is not much out of their present line. The handwriting on the wall points out their trade—Try Warren, try Turner. We can conceive the name that a Phillpotts would make in blacking. How he would shine! We shall next be told that the Archbishop of Canterbury is uneasy because Taglioni is better paid for dancing, or that Dr. Phillpotts thinks it hard that Paganini makes more money by playing on one string, or that Bishop Blomfield envies Crockford's fortune, and desires to keep a finer house. How is it that our divines are thus perpetually envying their neighbours' goods?—Why are they so uneasy at the thought of being deficient in the eyes of the world in the pomps and vanities?—Why are they always tucking up their gowns and girding themselves to be among the foremost in the race for Mammon? Is the blacking man's Palace at the bottom of all this! By Day and Martin it is wondrous strange! To return to the strife between the bishops and chapters, Mr. Bowles makes the astounding descovery that the sole end and object of the episcopal plan, which he has reprobated at such length, is to abolish singing-boys—it is all a stratagem against the 'sweetest songs of Sion"—the total suppression of these holy harmonies is the drift of the proposed sham reform—it is a dark design to set up Sternhold and Hopkins, and to put down Boyce and Kent. The cry of Mr. Bowles is, that the singing-boys are in danger, and he plainly denounces Bishop Blomfield and Lord Harrowby as the arch conspirators. Indeed, the robbery of the deans and chapters appears to be only the mask for the still more criminal design, in Mr. Bowles's eyes, against the singing-boys. He acquits the other prelates of any part in the plot, saying that the generosity of the Bishop of Gloucester places him beyond suspicion; that the works of the Bishop of Lincoln denote estimable qualities that argue his innocence; that the Archbishop of York's taste for music proves that he is not "fit for stratagems;" but in Bishop Blomfield Mr Bowles recognises none of the good qualities which have acquitted the other prelates in his judgment; he sees in him a man without music in his soul, and denounces him as the man who has no other object in view than the robbery of chapters and the suppression of singing-boys —*Examiner January* 3.

LETTER OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

A correspondence has taken place between the Duke of Wellington and D. Dreghorn, Esq., of the Covan parish poor-rate office, Glasgow, relative to the deep distress of two ladies, sisters of the late Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, of the Scots Greys, who was killed at Waterloo. Mr. Dreghorn says:—

"Your grace is already aware that Col Hamilton left ample property to keep his sisters in the same affluent circumstances in which they were previous to his death, and which property he entrusted to the management of the late Col Gillon, and a Mr. Swan, writer to the signet. The latter person took the management of the estate, and, after the death of Col. Gillon, had the sole controul of the funds which he embezzled. He afterward became a bankrupt, and the ladies were, in consequence, left in a state of the utmost destitution. Upon the case being made known to your grace many years ago, you manifested a warm interest in the sisters, and generously procured a sum from the royal bounty, which enabled them to support themselves for a considerable time; but, notwithstanding the utmost economy, this sum was exhausted many years ago. Every application has been made to government in their behalf, but in vain."

He then goes on to describe the present miserable and wretched state of these ladies. They have applied, after years of extreme destitution, to be entered of the parish poor of Govan; their claim is doubtful, and, if proved, the relief must be confined to 2s. 6d. a month. One is a maniac; they cannot work, and are ashamed to beg; and Mr. Dreghorn adds, he has undertaken to get up a subscription for their immediate wants, and solicits his grace's aid. The reply is extremely characteristic, and, we think, worth preserving. It is addressed with his grace's usual accuracy, and dated on the very day of the delivery of Mr. Dreghorn's letter:—

"Sir—I have had the honour of receiving your letter regarding the sisters of the late Colonel Hamilton, of the Scots Greys. If I had this single case to deal with, or a hundred, or even hundreds, I should be under no difficulty; but, as soon as the war was over, nothing would avail the officers of the army, their relatives, and relicts, but exorbitant profits and interest. Instead of placing their money in security and being satisfied with small, but secure, interest for the same they entrusted it to gamblers and speculators, whether in the profession of the law or otherwise, in order to acquire more than could fairly be made by money; and the tale of distress, which you relate of the Misses Hamilton, is that not of hundreds, but, to my certain knowledge, of thousands. All these naturally came to me from all parts of the world. I have, at this moment, applications before me from Canada, and the East Indies as well as from different parts of Europe, and I need add, that relicts of officers of the army are not the only sufferers. The government will do nothing, and I must confess that I cannot see on what ground a grant of money can be justified, founded on losses of fortune, occasioned by imprudent and unreasonable speculations. No private funds can provide to such demands. I make this statement in answer to your letter, as I wish to show you that the case is not singular; at the same time, I send you the inclosed, requesting you will add it to any subscription which may have been made for the service of these ladies.—I have the honour to be, your most obedient humble servant,

—(*Atlas*) *December*, 15.

"WELLINGTON."

EAST CORNWALL ELECTION.

"Sir Hussey Vivian! Sir Hussey Vivian! the Lord preserve us"—the people of England—from such representatives as Sir Hussey Vivian. The gallant hussar was already in mud up to the saddle-skirts, it is no wonder therefore that the very next lunge from Sir William Molesworth should have completely unhorsed, and left him floundering amidst cries for help and mercy. Two or three more letters, or extract from letters, between the Hon Baronet still representing East Cornwall, and the Master of the Ordnance, have now been made public, in addition to those which were circulated some weeks before, and presenting on either side features exactly similar to those which characterized the former correspondence of the parties—on the part of Sir William Molesworth, a stubborn adherence to the ballot, a policy which he proclaims to be right, although we, and other old fashioned friends of the British Constitution, denounce it as fraught with the seeds of deception and dishonesty; while, on the other side, that of the dragoon, there is no maintenance of, or preference for, any measure, or any policy beyond that of retaining his office of Master General. Sir William Molesworth puts the question to him directly. 'Will you—or will you not vote for the ballot? If you will, you may count on my support; if otherwise, you shall not have it.' That at least is plain speaking. But the answer of the Whig functionary, stripped of its verbiage, of which there are as many involutions as *Hamlet's* gravedigger used to carry waistcoats, amounts precisely to the monosyllable 'hum.' Well, then, rejoins Sir William with great courtesy, mingled, it is manifest with no small share of pity, 'Tell me even that the ballot is an open question, and that you are free to vote either way without forfeiting your place.' 'Haw,' responds the light horseman. Sir William proceeds—'Assure me on the best possible authority that you will not be obliged, in order to retain office, to sacrifice your opinions, like Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Sir H. Parnell, and Mr. P. Thomson—unless you assure me that the tenure of your office does not depend on your vote respecting the ballot, I cannot give you my support.' Downright again, Sir William, and very necessary too, considering whom you have to deal with. Upon this the Master-General waxes plaintive, talks of being forced to retire, for the want of Sir W. Molesworth's support, which he had been induced 'to hope for;' but confesses that, so far as concerns the ballot, he does not feel himself at liberty 'to ask Lord Melbourne whether it is to be a question or not, he (Sir Hussey) not having a seat in Parliament!' Here's a casuist for you—here's a splitter of horse-hairs—here's a man canvassing for a seat in Parliament, and required by an elector of the county to declare whether he understands himself to be at liberty to say 'Ay' or 'No', upon a given question, as the condition of that elector's vote. He is also a high functionary of the government, having hourly access to the noble Lord at the head of it, who tells the freeholders of the county of which he solicits the representation, that he cannot even take the liberty of asking the Chief of the Ministry, under which he holds what has hitherto for the most part been a Cabinet office, whether he will have permission to vote freely according to his own judgment upon the question of the ballot, and why? Because he has not yet obtained the seat! Well may Sir William Molesworth ask, 'What difference can that make?' 'You want the seat—you beg the seat—you are precisely in the same relation towards the Government now as you would be after your election, viz, a member of it.' This is military subordination with a vengeance! The Master-General dares not ask the First Lord of the Treasury a question on which his own election for a county depends, and that question having reference to what will be his own position as a member of parliament in the event of his being chosen! Prancers like Sir H. Vivian are, in fact, fit only for parade days, with trumpet and kettledrum in their front. Why could not the Master General of the Ordnance declare openly and honestly, 'I will not vote for the ballot?' It would have made the difference to him of having some friends or none. Manifestly his incursion into Cornwall has failed. He must retreat, and carry off no booty."—*Times, December* 15.

TALK OF THE CLUBS.

The well-understood intentions of Ministers to dissolve Parliament early in the spring, has been abandoned for the present; and the change of purpose is thus accounted for. Lord Melbourne had, at length, made up his mind to rely on the earnest Reformers, and had consequently determined to adopt the system of open questions. From this it followed, that he would be deserted by some "pure old Whigs;" and hence the obvious necessity of a gene-

election in order to retain a Whig-Radical majority the House of Commons. But just as the whole matter s comfortably settled, a member of the Government, Master-General of the Ordnance, not being let into secret, leads Sir William Molesworth [illegible] e that he Government will *not* make Ball[illegible] question. If they do not, says Sir William, I [illegible] support you, Sir Hussey Vivian, as a candidate for East Cornwall. What could be more natural, or, in Sir William Molesworth, who had previously announced that he would support no opponent of the Ballot, more consistent and becoming? However, Whig pride takes alarm: what gentlemen intended to do of their own mere motion, they will not think of on compulsion. Yield to dictation indeed! not they; so his Majesty's Ministers are all at sea again.

The event ca[illegible]rses much discussion as to the very different courses pu[illegible]sued during the last few months by certain journals, some of which constantly assured Ministers that there was no Whig-Radical disunion, nor any danger of it, while oth[illegible]rs begged, and prayed, and urged, that the union might be restored by a *timely* adoption of open questions. If the advice of the latter had been followed, the present mess would not have happened; and for its not having been followed, the parasite journals are no little to blame. They asserted that the earnest Reformers, who will not be content with less than open questions, were "a small section" of the Liberals, whose grumbling was unworthy of notice, and that the object of those who stated the contrary, was to serve the Tories. See the result! After all, the plan of Whig-Radical action long ago recommended to Ministers, had been approved and adopted, but so late as to make the concession look like yielding to dictation. But now, for fear of a wound to Whig pride, the plan is abandoned; and Ministers are to meet Parliament without any plan either for managing the Lords on the one hand, or securing Radical support on the other. Well may the Tories rejoice and make merry.

Still their hilarity will not last long. We would recommend to their attentive persual the speech of Mr. Raikes Currie at Northampton. Here is a wealthy London banker—a most accomplished person—remarkable, too, for caution and sagacity—no Ultra by temper, but moderate in his feelings and opinions—who begins his public career with a speech full of sympathy for the masses, and downright Radicalism. This is but one of many signs of the times, which show that the last hour of the two factions—desperate Tories and "pure old Whigs"—is rapidly approaching.

However, with regard to the present, it may be fairly presumed that Ministers will again change their mind as to a general election. Though the Radical leaders have not formally assured Lord Melbourne that they will support him next session on no other condition than open questions, he is well aware of their sentiments. He knows that, without open questions, the Government cannot stand; that with them, it cannot stand unless by the aid of a general election. To all, therefore, who rely upon the affection of the Whigs for place, the early disolution of Parliament will appear a necessity.

If any should suppose that the Whigs are incapable of returning to the course which they have already adopted and abandoned,—that such inconsistency or vacillation is impossible,—let him reflect on their conduct with respect to Sir William Molesworth, and the great Lambeth meeting, which broke down by reason of the proposed vote of unconditional confidence in Ministers. The gentlemen who took a leading part at the Lambeth meeting, would not, we may be sure (and a list of their names would be sufficient to prove it) have moved on the occasion, if they had not learned that agitation for Peerage Reform would be agreeable to his Majesty's Ministers, in whom they place such unlimited confidence. The only declared object of the Lambeth meeting was Peerage Reform. Yet it is for advocating Peerage Reform that Sir William Molesworth is turned out of East Cornwall by the Whigs, Can any degree of inconsistency beat that?

This Lambeth meeting deserves another word, as it tends to explain why there is no popular agitation in favour of the sinking Ministry. There can be no doubt (and this is confirmed by a letter which we print elsewhere) that the resolution of confidence in Ministers would have been passed with enthusiasm, if some popular condition had been attached to the expression of confidence. Still more, if it had then been known that Ministers were determined to rely on popular support, and, of course, to deserve it by adopting a popular policy, the people of Lambeth would have shouted for Lord Melbourne as they did for Lord Grey during the interregnum of 1832. And in that case, like meetings would surely have taken place in all the Metropolitan districts, and in every large town of Great Britain. In that case, Ministers would have had the same support in England and Scotland, as their truly excellent Irish policy obtains for them in Ireland. At present the masses are passive; and so they will remain until there be some definite object to be served by agitation. Ministers, in their present pickle, are any thing but definite objects.

Such has been this week's talk at the Clubs.—*Spectator Dec.* 10.

SPECTATOR.—December, 17.

A correspondence between Messrs. George Payne, B. Greville, J. Cumming, and Lord Henry Bentinck, with Lord De Roos, regarding the charge of cheating at cards at Graham's Club, has appeared in the newspapers this week. The four gentlemen first named disclaim any connexion with the *Satirist*, in which paper, it seems, an incorrect account of the transaction appeared; but they "distinctly charge" Lord De Roos "with cheating at cards, at Graham's Club, *and elsewhere*:" and undertake to prove their assertions "by evidence before a committee of gentlemen of unblemished honour and reputation." To this Lord De Ross replies, that it is rather too much to expect that he shall submit to the dictation of his accusers as to the tribunal that is to adjudicate the matter; that he has prosecuted the *Satirist* in such a form as will give all to have any charges to make an opportunity of bringing them forward; and that, in the mean while, he repels the accusation with "scorn, indignation, and defiance." Mr. Cumming, it is said, has since written to Lord De Ross, challenging him to prosecute each and all of his accusers, if they cannot bring out the truth on the trial of the *Satirist*; and the *Morning Post* states that Lord De Ross has given instruction for an action against Mr. Cumming.

TIMES.—January, 11.

The French papers state, that in consequence of the developement experienced by French commerce in India and China, it is the intention of the Government to send out some ships of war, in order to afford it suitable protection. In addition to the Venus, which has already been despatched, another vessel (the Artémise), commanded by Captain Lapidge, will immediately set sail from Toulon, on a long voyage, the object of which is to promote the interests of French commerce. The venus is to double Cape Horn, explore the different parts of the pacific Ocean and proceeding from the East to the West, to make a voyage round the world. The Artémise, taking an opposite course, will touch at the Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of Bourbon, Mauritius, and Pondichery. Taking advantage of the alternating monsoons, the Artémise will cruise about the Gulf of Bengal and the Gulf of Arabia for the space of a year, visiting all the English and French establishments on the coast of Coromandel and Malabar, as well as the principal ports on the the coast of Persia and Arabia, as far as the Red Sea. Returning to the Gulf of Bengal in the begining of 1838, the Artemise will pass by the Straits of Malacca to Singapore, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, and Macao. After a stay of some months, she will leave the Sea of China by the Straits of Sunda, touching at Batavia. She will then proceed to Van Dieman's Land and the eastern coast of New Holland; then crossing the Southern Pacific, from west to east, she will reach the coast of Chili, in 1839 From Valparaiso, the Artemise will sail towards the north, and visit the ports of Peru, Central America, and Mexico, as far as the opening of the Gulf of California. She will then make for the Sandwich Islands, the Gallipagos, and Chiloe, as well as the ports of Valdivia and Concepcion. Doubling Cape Horn, she will enter the Atlantic, touch at Brazil, and retur to Toulon, after an absence of somewhat more than three years.

MR. ST. JOHN LONG.

In a recent number we observed how frequently medical men were seized with a mania for anything new in the profession: we have now to notice with what ease the public are misled upon any subject affecting, or pretending to affect, their bodies when in a state of ill-health. The subject of our article, Mr. Lt. John Long, an artist by profession, finding the produce of his pencil not at all adequate to his wishes or expectations, casts about him, to discover by what means he could change the current of his fortunes, and from being a poor half-starved limner, became one of the few favoured sons of Fortune. His tactics betokened great keenness and knowledge of mankind—at least as far as playing off their weaknesses to his own peculiar profit goes. He took a splendid house in Harley-street, furnished it sumptuously, and gave out that he had discovered a sovereign remedy for that curse of our variable clime—consumption. Numbers flocked to him for advice and cure of this cruel malady, and were nothing daunted by two or three cases of manslaughter recorded against him, and which cost him, or some of his dupes, immense sums of money. Fortune smiled upon him, riches came in rapidly, and had not death stepped in, to put a stop to the farce, he would, we have no doubt, have amassed a splendid fortune. His mode of cure was the rubbing in of some corrosive liniment, which he declarad extracted the poison of consumption from the body, and thereby cured the patient. At his death, it appears, the secret of the consumption was sold to a party of rich individuals for the enormous sum of 10,000l., who, from a feeling of philanthropy, wished the remedy to be made public, and tested by some man of standing and eminence in the profession. Mr. Guthrie was fixed upon, & he has lately given this nostrum a most fair and impartial trial at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. It was tried upon several individuals, and from Mr. Guthrie's report and experiments, it is quite evident that this far-famed remedy is of itself perfectly inert, and that the discharge which is produced is entirely owing to the method of rubbing, which quickly inflames the skin and soon produces a bleeding surface, which, by repeating the operation, becomes a perfect ulcer. This is proved by the fact of Mr. Guthrie having a place in his own knee rubbed in a precisely similar manner, with the exception of substituting soap-suds and water for the quack liniment; the very same effects were produced as if the liniment had been used; proving, most triumphantly, that the effects are not to be attributed to any peculiar virtue in the liniment, but to the method of rubbing made use of—which is by using a small piece of sponge from which a loop is attached, through which the little finger is inserted, and the sponge is brought to bear upon one spot continually, by turning it in a circular manner, as if on a pivot. The public, after this full and fair trial, will, we trust, put no further faith in the efficacy of this "rubbing-in system."—*The Doctor.*

THE WEILBURG BALLOON EXPEDITION.

We have been favoured with an early copy of Mr. Monck Mason's interesting pamphlet; it will doubtless be sought for by many whose curiosity has been excited by the wonders of this hitherto unparalleled expedition, and it will amply repay the trouble of a perusal. Mr. Mason is an amateur, in the fullest sense of the word, of the art, or, as he dignifies it, the "science" of ballooning, and expatiates with enviable enthusiasm upon the advantages of this, to him, "the most delightful and sublime of all sublunary enjoyment." We rather think, however, that he both overrates the importance of the art, in a commercial or useful point of view, and underrates the difficulties with which its general adoption is yet impeded. The adoption of coal gas instead of pure hydrogen, with which former aeronauts endeavoured at a great expense, and with the most incommensurate results, to inflate their balloons, is decidedly an important improvement: and the ingenious thoughtfulness of Mr. Green, which prompted him to seek an upper current of air, when that in which he happened to be was impelling him in a contrary direction to what he desired, deserves honourable mention; but we cannot admit that with an inflating power capable of enduring throughout a lengthened period of time, and this chance of getting the balloon within the influence of a prosperous breeze, the thing is complete; for, after all, the latter is but a chance, and, if in any circumstances of peril, would be but a forlorn hope. There is yet another expedient, however, which Mr. Green has resorted to, and which Mr. Mason declares leaves nothing more to be desired. This is a contrivance which he denominates "a guide-rope," suspended out of the car of the balloon, and reaching to the earth, the wonderful effects of which are thus described:—

"By the simple contrivence of a rope of the requisite magnitude and extent, trailing on the ground beneath (and, if over the sea, with a sufficient quantity of liquid ballast contained in vessels floating on its surface), have all these difficulties been overcome, and all the features of the art completely and effectually received. Harnessed to the earth or ocean, by a power too great for her to resist, it is *in vain the balloon endeavours to change the level of her onward course*; every foot she would have been otherwise compelled to add to her elevation now only adds to her weight, by her endeavours to abstract from the earth a further portion of that rope which is dependent upon its surface, while, on the other hand, every foot she would have been inclined to descend, had she been at liberty as heretofore, now only abstracts from the weight which draws her downward, by throwing on the earth the labour of supporting an additional portion of the guide-rope, which she would otherwise have had to sustain without relief. *Limited to one unalterable plane*, all the fluctuations above-mentioned, whereby her irreparable stock of power became subjected to incessant waste, have thus completely been avoided, and not only her ascensive force maintained in its full vigor throughout a period determinable solely by her own imperfections, but at all times, and under all circumstances, over the boundless ocean, without a landmark, in the densest fog, and throughout the darkest night, the exact direction of her course, as well as the very rate of her progress, determined with the utmost facility, and most infallible results."

We think Mr Mason is rather too sanguine in this description; indeed we have some doubt whether the very principle upon which he bases the contrivance is not erroneous. It appears evident to us that he calculates upon the *effect* of the error or deviation from the ballon's even course as the principle of compensation, instead of looking to the *cause* of the deviation. Mr. Mason says that when the ballon rises a foot out of the level it will have to carry the weight of an extra foot of rope, which will be sufficient to carry it down again to its former position. If that were the case, why should the ballon rise at all out of the level? And yet until it has risen out of the level it has no extra weight of a rope to counteract the extra buoyancy the state of the atmostphere has given it. The utmost that we can see the principle could be brought to apply to is, an approximation—say if the atmostphere were such as to give an extra ascensive power of one foot, which would be neutralized by the addition of the weight of one foot of rope; the two counteracting influences would cause the balloon to assume some medium course, neither on former level, nor the whole of the extra foot above it. But it is evident, also, that this system of approximation would resolve itself into an infinite series, and the balloon, subject to a transition of atmospheres, increasing in ascensive power as 1, 2, 5, 7, etc., would take some medium course as 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., *ad infinitum*. But it certainly would not remain upon the same plane. Now, if Mr. Mason could get to the root of the evil, and invent some contrivance whereby the changes in the density of the atmosphere through which the balloon passed should operate directly upon the balloon, and not through the balloon, making the balloon the ultimate object, and not part of the means, the desired objects might be attained. But the best proof of the fallibility of the "guide-rope" is in the fact, that in the very expedition under consideration it did not serve to keep the ballon upon "one unalterable plane;" on the contrary, they found themselves sinking several times, and had to throw out ballast. Now, it must be evident at a glance that if Mr. Mason's theory were correct, the throwing out of this ballast would in no way have lightened the balloon, inasmuch as the instant it began to rise the faithful rope would have pulled it down again. In like manner, also, they would have had some difficulty in reducing their altitude (which they had to do several times before they effected their descent): the rope being again deposited on the ground, up they must have gone. It must be obvious, in fact, that if the "guide-rope" were infallible, it would put the conduct of the balloon wholly beyond the reach of those within it. But we will leave this question, which is certainly a curious one, and deserving of discussion at better hands than our own, and proceed to an extract from Mr. Mason's highly-entertaing narrative. Having piloted the balloon safely across the channel, the scene which presented itself at nightfall is thus described:—

"The whole plane of the earth's surface, for many and many a league around, as far and farther than the eye distinctly could embrace, seemed absolutely teeming with the scattered fires of a watchful population, and exhibited a starry spectacle below that almost rivalled in brilliancy the remoter lustre of the concave firmament above. Incessantly during the earlier portion of the night, ere the vigilant inhabitants had finally retired to rest, large sources of light, betokening the presence of some more extensive community, would appear just looming above the distant horizon in the direction in which we were advancing, bearing at first no faint resemblance to the effect produced by some vast conflagration, when seen from such a distance as to preclude the minute investigation of its details. By degrees, as we drew nigh, this confused mass of illumination would appear to increase in intensity, extending itself over a large portion of the earth, and assuming a distinct form and a more imposing appearance, until at length, having attained a position from whence we could more immediately direct our view, it would gradually resolve itself into parts, and shooting out into streets, or spreading into squares, present us with the most perfect model of a town, diminished only in size, according to the elevation from which we happened at the time to observe it. . . . . One in particular, both from its own superior attractions, the length of time it continued within our view, and the uninterrupted prospect which our position directly above it enabled us to command, captivated our attention and elicted constant expressions of mingled admiration and surprise, Situated in the centre of a district which appeared to blaze with the innumerable fires wherewith it was studded in every direction to the full extent of all our visible horizon, it seemed to offer in itself, and at one glance, an epitome of all those charms which we had been previously observing in detail. The perfect correctness with which every line of street was marked out by its particular line of fires; the forms and positions of the more important features of the city, the theatres and squares, the markets and public buildings, indicated by the presence of the larger and more irregular accumulation of lights, added to the faint murmur of a busy population still actively engaged in the pursuits of pleasure, or the avocations of gain, all together combined to form a picture, which for singularity of effect certainly could never have been conceived. This was the city of Liege, remarkable from the extensive ironworks, which, abounding in its neighbourhood, occasioned the peculiar appearance already described, and at the time led to that conjecture concerning its identity, the truth of which a subsequent inquiry enabled us to confirm."

Mr. Mason denies the statement given in the papers of the excessive sufferings the aeronautical party endured during the night from the cold. Though the thermometer was below freezing point, the inconvenience was comparatively slight, and this he attributes to the fact of their not being subject to the effect of the current of the air by reason of their floating with it. Mr. Mason and his companions saw the sun rise three times and set twice before they alighted. He describes the scene as one of the grandest character. The astonishment and alarm of the natives at their stupendous appearance, which was not at all dissipated when one of the party sought to conciliate them by bellowing at them through a speaking-trumpet, is well described. The flags used on the expedition were presented to the Grand Duke of Nassau, and will be hung up beside that which half a century ago M. Blanchard depoited at the archives of the Palace of Weilburg, to commemorate an aeronautical expedition, which terminated by a singular coincidence, on almost the very spot where Mr. Green, and his friends alighted. The pamphlet is dedicated to Mr. Holland, who was the patron and projector of the trip.—*Chronicle Dec.* 22.

FRASER v. HON. G. BERKELEY.

The Court of Exchequer this morning was greatly crowded, in consequence of this notorious assault case being on the list for trial. Lord Abinger presided, and the jury was special.

Mr. Talbot opened the pleadings. This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the Hon. Grantley Berkeley and the Hon. Craven Berkeley for an assault. The defendants pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Erle stated the case to the jury. The plaintiff, Mr. Fraser, was a bookseller, residing in Regent-street, where he had for some year conducted an extensive establishment. The defendants were high in rank; both of them were descended from a noble family, both of them held commissions in the army, both were in his Majesty's commission of the peace, and both moved in the first circles in society. In consequence of the high rank of the parties, the jury, no doubt had heard of the circumstances which were to form the subject of consideration that day, but he (Mr. Erle) trusted, whatever they might have heard on the subject they would discharge from their minds, and in considering their verdict be guided by the evidence to be laid before them. The plaintiff complained of an infury and insult committed on him by the defendants, which he believed was without a parallel, and he was sure when the jury were in possession of the circumstances they would award him such compensation as the case required, and justice demanded at their hands. With these preliminary remarks, he should now detail the facts. On the 3d of August in the present year, Mr. Grantley Berkely, armed with a whip of a most curious workmanship, accompanied by his brother, Mr. Craven Berkeley, and another man, who, he should prove, was a colleague in the affair, and who, no doubt, was a hired bully, proceeded to Regent-street, and took possession of the house occupied by the plaintiff. Mr. Grantley Berkeley, on entering the shop, immediately advanced towards Mr. Fraser, and without asking a word, or waiting for any explanation, clenched his first, and struck the plaintiff a violent blow on the right temple, which felled him to the ground. He should here inform the jury that both defendants are powerful men, of large stature, whilst the plaintiff was a small man, and in no ways able to compete with either of them in strength; but before a word could be said, a severe injury was inflicted, and his (Mr. Erle's) client was laid prostrate on the ground. Whilst in that position Mr. G. Berkeley laid hold of the plaintiff's collar with one hand, and with the other struck him most violently on the face and hands with a tremendous heavy whip; all this time Mr. Fraser was on the ground. Mr. G. Berkeley after a time changed his mode of torment, and instead of beating the plaintiff with the butt-end of the whip, cut him with the lash on his head, face, and hands. The whip used by the defendant was similar to those used by rough-riders in cavalry regiments on breaking in their horses. Such was the violence of the assault, that Mr. Fraser's head and face were much swollen, and his flesh lacerated. And the jury would bear in mind that the violence was inflicted at the time the plaintiff was lying prostrate on the ground; in that situation he was kicked until he become nearly insensible. After a short time, however, the blood began to flow, and Mr. Fraser recovered in a small degree from the state of stupefaction into which he had nearly sunk, and the cries arising from his sufferings attracted a great number of spectators to the shop. The persons passing down Regent-street were attracted by the cries of Mr. Fraser, but the third man stationed at the door prevented any one going to his assistance. On one individual trying to enter the shop-door, he was knocked down by the man outside. Some person did succeed in entering the shop, and, for a time, saved Mr. Fraser from the resistles arm of Mr. Berkeley. Mr. Craven Berkeley was a spectator of all the outrages inflicted by his brother on Mr. Fraser, and encouraged him in his brutal conduct by calling out "D——him, d——him, gave it him, give it him." After beating the plantiff for a time, Mr. Grantley Berkeley concluded by saying, "D—— you, I will knock your——head off." The defendants were then taken into custody, and it was now for this outrage that the plaintiff that day asked for compensation. The jury would be told that the defendant justified the assault by the provocation they felt at a certain publication. Now, the plaintiff was not the author of that article he was only a publisher and bookseller, therefore there was no pretence for saying the defendants were justified in punishing a person for selling an article who knew nothing about its contents. He wished to press on the jury the fact that Mr. Fraser was not the author of the article complained of. Mr. Berkeley knew that, but he never took the trouble to ascertain the author before committing the outrage. Mr. F. never denied the author. The learned counsel here justified the course pursued by the plaintiff of making Mr. Craven Berkeley one of the defendants. If Mr. Grantley Berkeley had received an injury from Mr. Fraser, he might have received compensation by appealing to the legal tribunals of the country. In fact, the very next action which was to be tried was to recover damages for this very publication which he says justified the assault. It was said Mr. Fraser ought to have proceeded by indictment. He saw no reason for adopting such a course. The learned counsel at considerable length pointed out the aggravated nature of the assault, and concluded by calling the following witnesses:—

Samuel Bechy,, examined by Mr. Kelly.—Witness is a builder, residing in Upper Gloucester-place. Knows plaintiff's shop in Regent-street; was passing up Regent-street on Wednesday, 3d of August, between one and two o'clock. As he was passing by the shop, he heard a person crying for help, and great noise, as if heavy blows were being struck. Witness approached the shop; he then saw a person lying on the ground, and another beating him with a whip; ascertained afterwards that the person on the ground was the plaintiff, and the person beating him Mr. Grantley Berkeley. The defendant held plaintiff by the collar with one hand when he was on the ground, and beat him with the other about the head and shoulders in the most violent manner he was able to do. Defendant is a powerful man plaintiff a thin spare man. There was a person placed at the door, with his arms across. When witness heard the cries, he said, "Gracious God, let me go in or the man will be killed." Witness then tried to get in the shop, when the man at the door knocked him down by a violent blow on the shoulder bone. When he got up again, after some difficulty he got into the shop. Mr Craven Berkeley was there; he said to his brother, "Give it him, Grantley, give it him well." Mr. Craven Berkeley is not so strong a man as his brother, but much stronger than Mr. Fraser. When witness got into the shop. Mr. Fraser was standing and Mr. Grantley Berkeley was holding him by the hair, and slashing him most violently with the whip. The blood was running from plaintiff's head and face, and it was at this time that Mr. Craven Berkeley called out, "D—n him, give it him well." Mr. Fraser put his hands over his face to protect it, by which they were much cut. Witness asked defendant how they dare use a man in that savage brutal manner; but it had no effect; Grantley Berkeley still proceeded to lash plaintiff. Witness interferred, a scuffle ensued, and ultimately Mr. Fraser escaped. Witness lost his hat, which was picked up by the man standing at the door, which he claimed, and said, "You are the blackguard that struck me just now;" when the man put himself into a fighting attitude, and said he would strike witness again for attempting to rescue defendant from Mr. Berkeley, who was giving him a d—d good horsewhipping. The defendants were afterwards given in charge to the police, and were taken to the station-house in Vine-street; there was a great crowd collected. Both the Messrs. Berkeley called me a d—d interfering scoundrel, and threatened to give witness a good thrashing; he had, however, provided himself with a good thick stick, and dared him to do so; they did not attempt it. The man who stood at the door got away, as the police would not take him in charge, not having seen the assault committed. Witness saw the whip several times afterwards. It was the heaviest riding-whip he ever saw, and similarly made to those of the Guards, when breaking in their horses. Before witness got into the shop he heard 40 or 50 blows struck. Plaintiff called out mercy and murder. He was dreadfully cut. The blows were given with as much as much force and violence as Mr. Grantley Berkeley possessed. Had no acquaintance with plaintiff before this transaction.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thesiger.—Had never read Mr. Fraser's Magazine. Knew he was the publisher by the newspapers. There were about 50 or 60 persons collected round plaintiff's shop at the time of the outrage. Witness went before the magistrate. Mr. Chambers was on the bench. Plaintiff and both defendants were present. Did not hear Grantley Berkely charge Mr. Fraser with being a libeller, with having libelled himself and his wife. When the beating was going on, witness did not know the cause of the violence. He did not inquire the cause. Mr. Craven Berkeley prevented persons coming into the shop; did not see him strike Mr. Fraser, but he was all the time cheering his brother on.

John Davis, oilman, deposed to the violence of the assault on plaintiff. He heard Mr. Grantley Brekele say to plaintiff at the time he was beating him, "You offended a lady, and I will serve you out for it."

Mary Lane, a servant to Mr Fraser, said that after her master came home on the day in question, he appeared very unwell. He went into convulsions, of which he had

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two attacks. He appeared to suffer a great deal of pain, and was confined to his bed from the Wednesday to the Sunday, and continued unwell for some time afterwards: Mr. Fraser was not now quite recovered.

On cross-examination, the witness said Mr. Fraser went out of town about a week after the assault.

This closed the case on the part of the plaintiff.

Mr. Thesiger then addressed the Jury on the part of the defendants. The Learned Counsel expressed his astonishment that after the distressing details into which his Learned Friend Mr. Erle had entered, no medical man was called; and contended that he had considerably overcharged his case. Mr. Thesiger then complained that the Counsel on the other side had totally concealed the gross provocation which Mr. Berkley had received. The Messrs. Berkley admitted the assault, but it had been caused by the most overruling and galling provocation. The Learned Counsel went on to say that Mr. Fraser was legally and morally responsible for what appeared in the Mazagine of which he was the publisher, and that a gross, scurrilous, and personal libel had appeared in the Magazine upon the defendants.

Mr. Erle objected to evidence of the provocation being received, as the assault in question might be the subject of another action, but Lord Abinger overruled the objection.

Mr. Thesiger proceeded to say, that previous to August last, Mr. G. Berkley had written a book, entitled *Berkley Castle* and that a review of this work had appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, the object of which was to revile and calumniate Mr. Berkley, and, in fact, the article was one of the most scandalous and revolting that had ever issued from a licentious press. The Learned Counsel then read a part of the article, in which it stated Mr. Berkley's mother had lived with his father some time before she was his wife, and that she had at least one child before she could induce the old lord to marry her. The Learned Counsel then said, that another part of the article hinted that the defendant was ready to be a liar and a thief if his betters should desire it, or if an advantageous opportunity offered. The article also attacked the courage of Mr. Berkley, and very much tortured and misrepresented a passage in the dedication of the work.

Mr. Erle replied, and Lord Abinger having summed up, the Jury after some deliberation, returned a verdict for the Plaintiff, with £100 damages.—*Galignani's Messenger Dec.* 7.

MISCELLANEA.

FAMILY INTERFERANCE.

(*Continued from our last.*)

Caroline, however, was not destined to remain in thorough insignificance; her husband and herself were one day invited to a dinner party at the house of an acquaintance, and Caroline was presented with marked respect to General S———, an elderly gentleman, well known in the world of letters as a patron and admirer of literature; and who, the lady of the house informed her, had seen some of her manuscript poetry, and expressed an earnest desire to be introduced to the authoress. Caroline had an exquisite taste for poetry; but as she never wrote but in albums and scrap-books, she was confounded by the world in general with the multitudious tribe of young ladies, who "cannot bear the thought of appearing in print, but just write to please themselves and their friends." A manuscript writer, however clever, is seldom thought much of; the vein of poetry may justly be likened to

. . . . . "The golden ore,
Which has guineas intrinsical in 't,
Whose worth is never known before
It is tried and impressed in the mint."

It requires the aid of a printing-press to stamp it with consequence.

Mrs. Dorton, too, had never much encouraged Caroline's attempts, having rather a dread of literary ladies. Mrs. Clifford had designated her daughter-in-law's effusion as "very poor things indeed;" and Miss Chesterton had actually not had patience to read to the end of one of them! Clifford, who although an intellectual man, was too apt to see with the eyes and hear with the ears of others, had therefore a very a limited opinion of his wife's literary powers, and was actually astonished that General S———, a man of acknowleged taste and judgment, should express himself in such warm terms of commendation concerning them. Caroline was handed down to dinner by General S———; he sat by her, and addressed most of his conversation to her. Caroline was pleased and gratified with the unusal distinction comferred on her. Although in some respects of a timed disposition, she was not at all of a shy one; she had no fear or dislike of strangers; and although she talked little where she thought she was neglected, or could not be understood, she could be both fluent and eloquent in conversation where she was encouraged and appreciated.

General S——— was delighted beyond expression with her unaffected manners, and her extensive knowledge of books; he congratulated Clifford warmly on his possession of so charming a wife, who, he observed, "must make his fire-side a scene of perpetual and exquisite enjoyment;" (poor General S———, with all his reading, fine sense, and knowledge of the world, how easily was he deceived by appearances;) and he concluded with inviting them both to a literary party to be held at his house in the ensuing week. Clifford could not help feeling proud of this invitation; he had heard of General S——— and of his parties, and knew that it was reckoned quite a distinction to be admitted to them. Mrs. Dornton was more than pleased, she was deligted. General S——— was the uncle of Sir Henry Milner, and she warmly urged Caroline to "take great notice of Sir Henry, and be remarkably civil to him!" Mrs. Clifford, however, was thorougly annoyed and irritated; she could not depreciate the General's parties, because her sister, Miss Chesterton, was, from time to time, making efforts to get invited to them, and endeavouring to gain her purpose by every variety of eulogy and flattery; she could not ridicule her son for going in the train of his wife: it would be tacitly admitting Caroline to be intellectual and superior, if she allowed that she could be privileged to confer consequence on another; she therefore contented herself with saying, that "General S———had been a clever man in his day, but was now getting old, and, she should think, half childish!"

Clifford and his wife went to the party; the General introduced Caroline to his friends, in a manner which bespoke his esteem for her talents; some of them were persons of high rank, and others of strong intellect, and there were two or three popular writers among them, whom Caroline and Clifford had previously only known by their works. Caroline was delighted with an evening passed in a manner at once elegant, social, and rational, and she was gratified to find that all who conversed with her evidently thought her opinions worth attending to, and frequently praised her for their justice and originality. Clifford, too, was perfectly satisfied; he was not treated merely as an appurtenance to his wife; it was soon found that, like her, he had read much, and could converse on what he had read; she once or twice appealed to him when she was at a loss to remember a particular passage of some author who was the subject of discussion, and, strange and incomprehensible as it many appear, these young people seemed more drawn together, more animated by congenial feelings, during this evening passed in the society of strangers, than they had ever been in the course of months spent in what the Russell Square world denominated "the bosom of their family."

General S——— took leave of Caroline and her husband with much kindness, and promised to call the next morning in Torington Square, and bring with him a book which he had recommended Caroline to peruse; but, alas! this intimacy, which promised so favourably for the interests of my heroine, was to meet with a sudden check. General S——— was seized that night with a severe attack of gout, and was confined for many weeks to his chamber. His nephew, Sir Henry Milner, waited on Caroline with the book the following day; he was fond of his uncle, and disposed to adopt his tastes and prefences, and was really and unfeignedly gratified with the manners of Caroline and her husband. He sat conversing on various subjects till a late hour; Clifford, who had been confined almost entirely to female society for many months, was pleased with the discourse of a young man of his own age, and not altogether insensible to the attentions of baronet who was a member of the fashionable world. He invited him to stay dinner; fortunately none of the relations on their side happened to "drop in" during the evening, and Sir Henry quitted the house with the conviction that his new friends were a delightful acquisition to himself, and were perfectly happy in each other. Sir Henry's visits were frequent during the next three weeks, which period happened to be spent by Mrs. Clifford and her niece at the house of Miss Chesterton at Knightsbridge; when they returned, they were truly mortified at the position of affairs. Gertrude was in Torrington Square almost every day, for her mother was delighted at the opportunity of throwing her in the way of Sir Henry; he, however, considered her very inferior to her sister Caroline, but Gertrude was good-humoured and cheerful, and made no unpleasant addition to the little circle; and Clifford was so amused by the conversational talents of his new friend, and so happy in the absence of strife and bickering, that he was actually in danger not only of becoming proud and fond of his wife, but even of tolerating his wife's sister.

Mrs. Clifford soon decided that affairs must not continue in their present state, but she was rather puzzled how to reverse them; she feared to venture on any personal rudeness to Sir Henry, or to depreciate and ridicule him; he was a decidedly clever man, and he was also a man of fashion and fortune: she could not frown him away, as she had succeeded in frowning away divers young Mr. Browns and Mr. Thompsons, who had been humble admirers of the pretty Caroline Dornton, and would have been glad to have found an occasional lounge at the house of the still prettier Caroline Clifford: she contrived, however, materially to spoil the pleasure of their meetings by adopting her usual contemptuous manners to Caroline, breaking in upon her in the middle of a speech, and controverting or denying whatever she asserted. Sir Henry, for a moment, felt surprised to see the elegant, intellectual young woman, who had been the star of his uncle's literary party, talked down and frowned into insignificance at the head of her own table; but an observer of human nature is never long surprised at anything: he respected and admired Caroline, however, and resolved to do all in his power to support her; he determinately drew her out in conversation, listened to Mrs. Clifford's laboured dogmas, or still more laboured witticisms, with an air of great lassitude, and interrupted Sophy Bennet in the midst of a long, hollow, soft-sounding speech, by asking her whether she did not think Mrs. Candour, in the "School for Scandal," an admirably drawn character.

Mrs. Clifford at last determined that she had only one course to pursue; she told her son, with much appearance of reluctance, that she thought he was acting decidedly wrong in suffering Sir Henry Milner to become so domesticated in his house; that his admiration of Caroline was marked and pointed; in fact, that nothing but the circumstance of his being blinded by beauty, could account for his commendation of the mental attainments of so trifling and superficial a young woman; that Caroline, at present, was doubtless perfectly innocent of any reciprocal preference, but that considering her vanity and her defective education, there was no saying how long she might remain so, and that an intimacy of this kind was always best crushed in the bud.

Mrs. Clifford left the room without giving her son time to reply to her, and Sophy Bennet took up the theme, and said, "I am sure a load is now removed from my poor aunt's mind; you cannot tell what a struggle she has had with herself before she could determine to drop you this hint; but do not think she means a moment's reflection no our dear Caroline. I am convinced she would be throughly unhappy if she could imagine that you drew such an inference from any thing she has said."

Clifford took no notice to his wife of this conversation; but the next time Sir Henry came to dinner, his manners were decidedly cool to him, and Mrs. Clifford, who was also present addressed almost all her conversation to her son in a tone of provoking and whining pity, as if she deemed him unkindly placed in the back-ground by his wife and friend, and requiring her maternal protection to bring him into notice. Sir Henry, however, had a recently published book to talk of and an account to give of a literary party where he had passed the preceding evening, and a roll of new music for Caroline to play over; and he seemed quite blind to the more than usually unpleasant situation of the family. He had mentioned, in the course of conversation, that his uncle was nearly well, and was looking forward with the greatest pleasure to the prospect of improving his acquaintance with Caroline and her husband.

"My uncle," he continued, addressing Caroline, "was not aware till yesterday that the Miss Chesterton, who was so anxious to join his *conversaziones* last winter, was a relation of yours by marriage; under your auspices I am sure he will at any time be happy to see her; she cannot need a more favorable introduction."

Mrs. Clifford sat actually bursting with vexation at the idea that her deep-blue sister was to be patronised and introduced into society by her despised daughter-in-law; it was necessary she found to take some decisive measure which, by inducing her son and his wife to break abruptly with Sir Henry, should prevent a renewal of their acquaintance with the general. The ensuing morning Clifford had fixed to leave town on a visit to an invalid friend, and was not to return for two or three days; accordingly, Mrs. Clifford invited herself to pass the day with Caroline, left "dear Bennet" at home, and after dinner began her projected attack. First, she dilated on her own good qualities as a mother, and her excessive love for her son; next she enlarged on the good qualities of her son, and told Caroline how grateful she ought to be for such a husband Caroline echoed her encomiums very coolly, not from indifference towards her husband, but because she felt convinced that her mother-in-law was what is familiarly called "talking at her." Mrs. Clifford next digressed to the subject of Sophy Bennet, praised her unequalled temper, her steadiness, her humility, her modesty, and her readiness to receive advice with thankfulness although she so very seldom wanted it; by a quick transition, she at last found her way to the character of Caroline herself, and after a rapid graphic sketch of a very headstrong, frivolous, flirting young woman she begged to touch on a particular instance of levity which had given her great pain and would have half-broken her heart, had she not made allowances for the very bad example Caroline had received from her mother and the other females of her family; and this levity she set forth to be her extremely reprehensible encouragement of the attentions of Sir Henry Milner, for whom it was quite evident she felt a much greater partiality than it was proper for a married woman to feel for any one but her husband.

The colour rushed tumultuously to the cheek, brow and bosom of the outraged girl; she had often very often, been irritated and mortified since her marriage, but never till now had she experienced positive insult.

And how unprovoked, how uncalled-for did she feel that insult to be! Caroline, it may be remembered I have mentioned, was even as a young girl, remarkably free from the least propensity to coquetry; her exceeding modesty and reserve had obtained for her the commendation of all the matrons of her acquaintance, and her young friends had often rallied her on her distance and prudery. Her ideas of the correctness, not only of manner but of thought, incumbent on a married woman were scrupulously strict; and had she been united to age and infirmity, she would have felt it alike her duty and inclination to awe every approach to a too familiar admiration in the other sex, by the dignity and propriety of her deportment. Of Sir Henry, as an admirer, she had never entertained the most remote idea; she liked him as an agreeable guest, and she had been pressed by her family to be very civil to him on Gertrude's account; but, so far from feeling any undue partiality for him, she would much have preferred the society of his uncle, the venerable General S———.

The taunt, reflecting on poor Mrs. Dornton, cut Caroline to the heart: vain and frivolous her mother might be, but she was a woman of unblemished correctness, her daughters had seen no example of levity in her; the comfort of her husband had been her first consideration during his lifetime, and the interests of her daughters had been the sole subject of her studies ever since. All these thoughts rapidly passed through Caroline's mind, and as she was not yet imbued with the spirit of him, "who, when he was reviled, reviled not again," the storm of passion broke forth in a fearful succession of upbraidings and reproaches, which actually terrified her adversary, who shrank from the tempest she had herself raised, and took a hasty and angry leave of her, saying, that she hoped solitude would bring her to her senses. Solitude! O how grateful would Caroline have felt for any human creature to whom she could pour forth the violent passions of her soul! Like most proud-spirited and imaginative persons, she magnified tenfold the affront she had received, and the evil consequence likely to arise from it; her mind had been enervated lately by the perusal of several highly-wrought fictions, representing the innocent as hurled into disgrace by the force of successful calumny, and she imagined nothing less than the total ruin of her character in the eyes of her husband and the world by the cruel accusation of her mother-in-law.

Caroline, however, did Mrs. Clifford injustice; she had much in her composition that was artful and unamiable but she was not a fiend—she had not the slightest idea of blackening the character of her daughter-in-law—she had not, as has been shown even accused her to her husband of feeling a reciprocal partiality of Sir Henry and when she told Caroline that she cared more for him than was proper she uttered a taunt which she did not believe herself and would not have expected any one else to believe; but which she hoped would pique her high-spirited young relative into the adoption of such a coldness of manner towards Sir Henry, as would in conjuction with that of her husband, cause him to cease his visits at the house.

THE BEAR AND THE ALLIGATOR.

(*From the Sandwich Island Gazette, November* 19.)

On a scorching day in the middle of June, 1830, whilst I was seated under a venerable live oak, on the evergreen banks of the Teche, waiting for the fish, to bite, I was startled by the roarings of some animal, in the cane brake a short distance below me, apparently getting ready for action. These notes of preparation were quickly succeeded by the sound of feet, trampling down the cane, and scattering the shells. As soon as I recovered from my surprise, I resolved to take a view of what I supposed to be two prairie bulls mixing impetuously in battle, an occurrence so common in this country and season, when, as Thompson says,

"——Through all his lusty veins,
The bull, deep scorched, the urging poison feels."

When I reached the scene of action, how great was my astonishment, instead of bulls to behold a *large black bear* reared upon his hind legs, with his fore-paws raised a loft as if to make a plunge. His face was besmeared with white foam, sprinkled with red, which dropping from his mouth, rolled down his shaggy breast. Frantic from the smarting of his wounds, he stood gnashing his teeth and growling at the enemy. A few paces in his rear was the cane brake from which he had issued. On a bank of snow-white shells, spotted with blood, in battle array, stood, bruin's foe, in shape an *alligator*, fifteen feet long! He looked as if he had just been dipped in the Teche, and had emerged like Achilles, from the Styx, with an invulnerable coat of mail. He was standing on tiptoe, his back curved upwards, and his tongueless mouth thrown open displayed, in his wide jaws, two large tusks, and rows of teeth. His tail six feet long raised from the ground was constantly waving, like a boxer's arm, to gather force.—His big eyes starting from his head, glared upon bruin, whilst sometimes uttering hissing cries, then roaring like a bull.

The combatants were a few paces apart when I stole upon them, the "first round" being over. They remained in the attitudes described about a minute, swelling themselves as large as possible, but marking the slightest motions with attention and great caution as if each felt confident he had met his match During this pause I was concealed behind a tree, watching their manœuvres in silence I could scarcely believe my eye sight. What, thought I, can these two beasts have to fight about? Some readers may doubt the tale on this account but if it had been a bull fight no one would have doubted it, because every one knows what they are fighting for.

The same reasoning will not always apply to a man fight. Men frequently fight when they are sober, for no purpose, except to ascertain which is the better man We must then believe that beasts will do the same, unless we admit that the instinct of beasts is superior to the boasted reason of man. Whether they did fight upon the present occasion without cause I cannot say, as I was not present when the affray began. A bear and a ram have been known to fight, and so did the bear and the alligator, whilst I prudently kept in the back ground. preserving the strictest neutrality betwixt the belligerents. And now if the reader is satisfied that such a battle as this might have taken place, in the absence of any known cause, I will go on to tell what I saw of it as a witness.

Bruin, though evidently buffled, had a firm look, which showed he had not lost confidence in himself. If the difficulty of the undertaking had once deceived him, he was preparing to resume it. Accordingly, letting himself down upon all fours, he ran furiously at the alligator.—The alligator was ready for him, and throwing his head and body partly round to avoid the onset, met bruin half way with a blow of his tail, which rolled him on the shells. Old bruin was not to be put off by one hint; three times in rapid succession he rushed at the alligator, and was as often repulsed in the same manner, being knocked back by each blow just far enough to give the alligator time to recover the swing of his tail before he returned. The tail of the alligator sounded like a flail against the coat of hair on bruin's head and shoulders; but he bore it without flinching, still pushing on to come to close quarters with his scaly foe. He made his fourth charge with a degree of dexterity, which those who have never seen this clumsy animal exercising, would suppose him incapable of. This time he got so close to the alligator before his tail struck him, that the blow came with half its usual effect. The alligator was upset by the charge, and, before he could recover his feet, bruin grasped him round the body below the fore legs, and holding him down on his back, seized one of his legs in his mouth. The alligator was now in a desperate situating, nothwithstand, his coat of mail, which is softer on his belly than his back, from which.

"The darted steel with idle shivers flies".

As a Kentuck would say, "he was getting up fast." Here, if I dared to speak, and had supposed he could derstand English, I should have uttered the encoure exh[illegible] of the poet—

"[illegible]allant knight, now hold thy own,
[illegible]arms are round three thrown."

The alligat[illegible]ppted in vain to bite; pressed do wn as he was, he could not open his mouth, the upper jaw of which only moves, and his neck was so stiff he could not turn his head short round. The amphibious beast fetched a scream in despair, but being a warrior "by flood and by field," he was not yet entirely overcome. Wreathing his tail in agony, he happened to strike it against a small tree that stood next the bank; aided by this purchase, he made a convulsive flounder, which precipitated himself and bruin, locked together, into the river.

The bank from which they fell was four feet high, and the water below seven feet deep. The tranquil stream received the combatants with a loud splash, then closed over them in silence. A volley of ascending bubbles announced their arrival at the bottom, where the battle ended. Presently bruin rose again, scrambled up the bank, cast a hasty glance back at the river, and made off dripping, to know him: no doubt he escaped in the water, which he certainly would not have done, had he remained a few minutes longer onland. Bruin was forced by nature to let go his grip under water to save his own life; I therefore think he is entitled to the credit of the victory; besides, by *implied* consent, the parties were bound to finish the fight on land where it began, and so bruin understood it—

CORRESPONDENCE OF HORACE WALPOLE.

Rival Caricatures.—Lord Townshend was very fond of drawing caricatures, in which he excelled. He published a set of twelve to which he affixed the name of Austin, a drawing-master; but well known not to have been done by him. Whilst Lord Townshend was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he had an aide-de-camp, who was not far inferior to his lordship in drawing caricatures. His name was Captain Teasdale. One day that Teasdale was the aid-de-camp in waiting and sitting at the foot of the vice-regal table, he observed Lord Townshend taking a sketch of his face, which was by no means remarkable for beauty: Teasdale immediately took his pencil from his pocket, and drew a portrait of the Lord Lieutenant, who was too much engaged with his own drawing to perceive what his aide-de-camp was about. Lord Townshend, greatly satisfied with his performance, handed it to the person who sat on his right hand; and Teasdale; at the same moment, presented the portrait of the Lord Lieutenant to his nearest neighbour at the bottom of the table on his right hand; and the two caricatures simultaneously made the tour of the table. Lord Townshend took it with great good humour, and was not offended.

A Lost Lover.—Among the persons killed at St. Cas was Sir John Armitage. The fate of this gentleman was excessively lamented; he was a volunteer, but without having intended being one upon this expedition; his mind was far differently engaged in making preparations for his approaching marriage with Miss Howe, sister of the three gallant brothers who successively bore the title of Lord Howe. Sir John went to the levee at the time when officers and volunteers were taking leave of his Majesty to join the army. The brave old King (whose mind was bent upon the expedition,) supposing Sir John who had been a volunteer upon a previous occasion, had still the same military spirit asked him, "When he meant to set out?" Taken, as he was by surprise, Sir John answered, Tomorrow;" and unhappily kept his word. The lady, several years after, married Sir Wm. Pitt, A black collar, which she always wore around her neck concealed a splendid brilliant necklace, given to her as a nupital present by her ill-fated lover—a man very greatly and generally esteemed, He was member of parliament for York.

Military Discipline.—General Townsend acted very improperly in receiving the surrender of Quebec, and a few days afterwards made an apology in writing to General Monckton; who, being his superior officer, had succeeded General Wolfe, as commander-in-chief. King George II., who was a strict disciplinarian, was so much displeased that, when General Townshend, upon his return to England, attended for the first time at the levee to pay his respects to his Majesty, the brave old King turned his back upon him and was with some difficulty persuaded to speak to him. This assertion is not hazarded lightly: a very near relation of the editor was present at the levee and witnessed the scene. Charles Townshend, upon this occasion pushed his brother forward, till he succeeded in getting him spoken to by the King.

A serious misunder standing is said to exist between the Duke of Sussex and his son, Sir Augustus D'Este. Sir Augustus has lately returned from Berlin, where he has been prosecuting his claims to the prospective succession in Hanover—or, in other words, to an acknowledgement of his right as a *legitimate* son of the Duke of Sussex. So unceasing has Sir Augustus been in his demands of birthright, that it was found necessary on the part of the Duke to address a remonstrance to him, and on that being unheeded, to write to the King of Prussia to interfere, who, conformably to his instructions, advised Sir Augustus to proceed to England. The young Prince, for so he is "if every right owner were well placed," on his return paid his early respects at Kensington Palace, but directions were given to refuse him admittance. It is more than probable that the matter will yet create some stir in the world.—*Satirist, December* 30.

Skaiting.—The skaiters in the Regent's Park commenced operations on Saturday. The Skaiting Club met at noon, and consisted of the following prominent performers, namely—Capt. Trotter, Lieut. Col. Greenwood, Hon. F. Byng, Messrs. G. and H. Chilton, Messrs. H. B. and C. Hillier, Mr. Shepheard, Mr. H. Dundas, Mr. Joy, the Rev. D. Longlands, M. A. Sutherland, Capt. Fairlie, of the Life Guards; Hon. Maj. Henniker, Mr. [illegible] H. Leath, Hon. J. Murray, Mr. J. Rose, Messrs. Su[illegible]ley, Messrs. W. and G Griffiths, Dr. Page, Mr. [illegible]vell, the Rev. C Page, and Mr. J. Hawes. Mr. Cra[illegible] a real veteran, nearly in his 70th year, of the old sc[illegible] half a century ago, performed exploits which surprised novices; and Mr. Newton, of the time of the Villiers the Levers, the Caulfields, and the Bligh, excelled all mazy movements, and flexibility of limbs. We must n[illegible] forget to add Mr. Weston (the banker) and the Misse[illegible] Weston; the latter in the quadrilles displayed an ease and grace which were quite charming. Soon after noon the spacious marquee belonging to the club was pitched on the lawn, opposite the Hindoo pavilion of the Marquis of Hertford. A store of excellent provisions, cognac, and cigars were provided. Yesterday the spectators were very numerous. A vast number of carriages graced the road, filled with beauty and fashion. Although the ice at the Serpentine was not strong enough to admit of skaiting on Sunday, we were glad to observe that every possible precaution was adopted by the Royal Humane Society at all the parks, and in Kensington Gardens, for the preservation of life. There were a few skaiters in St. James's Park, and they were rather numerous at the Regent's Park and Kensington Gardens. Several accidents occurred at the two latter places; but the individuals were all saved by the activity of the men employed by this society. The ropes, which have been hitherto laid on the ice, were suspended over it, and several members of the institution inspected those on the Serpentine.—*Herald, Jan.*, 2.

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